The Daily Telegraph.

No. 10,406.] LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1888. [ONE PENNY.

NOTICE.—The CHARGE for ADVERTISEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS is FIVE SHILLINGS for THREE LINES and ONE SHILLING per LINE AFTERWARDS. Payments for these announcements must be made by P.O. order or cheque.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON.—On the 25th ult., at Mussoorie, India, the wife of Major J. G. Anderson, of a son.

BIDDLE.—On the 26th inst., at Fellows-road, Hampstead, the wife of C. H. Biddle, of a daughter.

BROWN.—On the 23rd inst., at Cromwell-avenue, Highgate, the wife of C. Brown, of a daughter.

BULL.—On the 23rd inst., at Stoke Ash Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. C. C. Bull, of a son.

COX.—On the 22nd inst., at Lyston Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. E. Cox, of a son.

EDGE.—On the 24th inst., at Southwell, Notts, the wife of T. L. K. Edge, of a son.

HAMILTON.—On the 24th inst., at Anerley-gardens, N.W., the wife of H. C. Hamilton, of a daughter.

HIGHAM.—On the 21st inst., at [illegible]-road, Highbury New Park, the wife of T. Higham, of a son.

KEYSER.—On the 24th inst., at the Residency, Satara, the wife of A. Keyser, of a daughter.

PAUL.—On the 23rd inst., the wife of R. H. Paul, her Majesty's [illegible], of a daughter.

POLKINGHORNE.—On the 24th inst., at 62, Arthur-road, Holloway, the wife of E. S. Polkinghorne, of a son.

TAYLOR.—On the 19th inst., at Lichfield-street, Burton-on-Trent, the wife of O. Taylor, of a daughter.

THEOBALD.—On the 23rd inst., at Camp Hill, Kent, the wife of E. Theobald, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BATTEN—CONDER.—On the 19th ult., at East-parade Chapel, Leeds, Rayner Davy Batten, M.D., of Notting-hill-square, to Katharine Madeline, second daughter of the Rev. E. R. Conder, D.D.

CLEIFE—HYSON.—On Sept. 25, at the parish church, Theddingworth, the Rev. Henry Holditch Thomas Cleife, rector of Haddington, to Florence Hyson, elder daughter of the Rev. John B. Hyson, vicar of Theddingworth, [illegible].

DANDY—ADAMS.—On the 21st inst., at Christ Church, [illegible], William [illegible] Dandy, of [illegible] House, Spalding, to Louisa Jane, daughter of the late H. Adams, of [illegible], Lambeth.

DAVIS—LEO.—On the 23rd inst., at St. Bride's, Fleet-street, Charles James Davis, of New North-road, to Amelia Birthe Leo, [illegible].

HERBERT—WARNER.—On the 25th inst., at the Friends' Meeting House, St. Martin's-lane, [illegible] Herbert, [illegible], to Evelina, daughter of C. Warner, [illegible].

KNOX—CORNISH.—On the 25th inst., at [illegible] Church, [illegible], Henry Knox, of West Norwood, to Harriet Alice, daughter of the late W. Cornish.

PETHERBRIDGE—DOWARD.—On the 26th inst., at the parish church, [illegible], William Petherbridge, of South [illegible], to Edith [illegible], daughter of the late A. Doward, of [illegible].

PRITCHETT—ELLIS.—[illegible]

RICHARDSON—KENYON.—[illegible]

DEATHS.

ABBOTT.—On the 25th inst., at Cliftonville, Margate, Horace John Abbott.

AINSWORTH.—On the 25th inst., at Clinton, [illegible].

BAYLY.—On Sept. 23, [illegible], the Rev. Henry [illegible] Bayly, [illegible].

BEVON.—On the 25th inst., at Tipping, Upper Norton, [illegible].

BENNETT.—[illegible]

[illegible]

JOHNSON.—On Sept. 22, [illegible], E. Joseph Johnson, [illegible].

SILVER.—[illegible]

FUNERALS by PETER ROBINSON CONDUCTED very ECONOMICALLY. [illegible]

FUNERALS.—Economy and Publicity.—[illegible]

GENERAL NURSING INSTITUTE, [illegible]

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, Wanstead. [illegible]

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), Fulham-road, [illegible]

TO the CHARITABLE.—FUNDS are urgently NEEDED for the GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, [illegible]

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL, [illegible]

CITY INSTITUTION for DISEASES of the SKIN, [illegible]

HOMŒOPATHIC HOME for WOMEN, [illegible]

ST. MARY'S CONVALESCENT HOME, Broadstairs.—WANTED, [illegible] INDUSTRIAL TRAINED [illegible]

LONDON HOSPITAL.—WANTED, two superior SERVANTS. [illegible]

HEAD MALE ATTENDANT REQUIRED, for the [illegible] County Asylum. [illegible]

TO VOCALISTS.—WANTED, a good reader, [illegible]

COOK.—WANTED, a thoroughly good PLAIN COOK, [illegible]

HEAD LAUNDRESS WANTED, [illegible]

AN ASSISTANT-MATRON WANTED, to superintend [illegible]

A FEMALE COOK (unmarried and without encumbrance) is REQUIRED, [illegible]

MONEY LENT ON NOTE OF HAND

Privately by

CHARLES E. WHEATLEY, Esq.

From

£10 to £5,000.

[illegible]

ADVANCES MADE WITHOUT SURETIES or DELAY. [illegible]

MONEY.—Advances in Town or Country.—[illegible]

MONEY LENT (PRIVATELY), at a FEW HOURS' NOTICE, on NOTE of HAND ALONE. [illegible]

MONEY WITHOUT SURETIES.—A private gentleman will ADVANCE from £20 [illegible]

MONEY.—The REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY (Limited), [illegible]

MONEY.—The cheapest and quickest way of obtaining an ADVANCE [illegible] GENERAL REVERSION and LIFE INTEREST AGENCY, [illegible]

MONEY.—No fees. No publicity. No delay.—[illegible] ADVANCES [illegible]

MONEY LENT, without delay or fees, [illegible]

MONEY.—Persons requiring prompt financial assistance [illegible]

MONEY.—ADVANCES made in strict confidence [illegible]

MONEY on EASY TERMS WITHOUT FEES.—[illegible] JOHN CHICKETTS, Manager.

MONEY LENT, at 5 per cent., repayable by easy [illegible]

MONEY LENT privately for three years, [illegible]

CASH ADVANCED, at moderate interest, [illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Admission 10.0 to 10.0.—1s. ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, 12.30 (free); Play, 1.0 (1s. to 3s.); Picture Gallery; Military Bands and Organ Recitals; [illegible] Entertainment, [illegible]; Panorama (1s.); Toboggan, Switchback Railway.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MR. BARNES OF NEW YORK, as played at Olympic Theatre, under direction of Mr. Yorke Stephens, TO-DAY, at 3.0.—Seats, 1s. to 5s. For cast see under clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—OPEN-AIR BALLET and GARDEN FETE, THIS and EVERY EVENING during week (free). Fairy Scenes of "Midsummer Night's Dream," under direction of Madame Katti Lanner and Mr. Oscar Barrett. "A charming performance."—Sunday Times. On and after Monday, Oct. 1, the ballet will be performed in Centre Transept.

FIREWORKS.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.0, by C. T. Brock and Co. [illegible]

FIREWORKS.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.0, [illegible]

FIREWORKS.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.0, BROCK'S LIVING FIREWORKS [illegible]

FIREWORKS.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.0. [illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SECOND GRAND AQUATIC FIREWORK FETE, SATURDAY NEXT, Sept. 29. [illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SATURDAY CONCERTS (33rd Annual Series).—These world-renowned Concerts will be RESUMED on OCT. 13. [illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE TABLE D'HOTE, 2s. 6d., per head, will be served to-day, from five o'clock, in the [illegible] Hall, [illegible].

ROYAL AQUARIUM.

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BLONDIN, Blondin, Blondin.

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BLONDIN, Blondin, Blondin.

BLONDIN, Blondin, Blondin.

BLONDIN, Blondin, Blondin.

BLONDIN, Blondin, Blondin.—SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT for a few weeks only [illegible]—ROYAL AQUARIUM, S.W.

BLONDIN, Blondin, Blondin.—Notice.—Blondin will perform EVERY EVENING, [illegible]

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The ROSSBACH TROUPE. [illegible] EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The world-renowned BECKWITHS. [illegible]

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—PERFORMANCES commence EVERY AFTERNOON at three, and EVERY EVENING at eight. [illegible]

FRENCH EXHIBITION.—ST. STEPHEN'S HALL, [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—THIS DAY.—[illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—THIS DAY and on SATURDAY, [illegible]

BALDWIN.—1,000 ft. THROUGH SPACE.—THIS DAY and on SATURDAY, [illegible] GREAT JUMP from the CLOUDS. [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—THIS DAY, and on SATURDAY, GRAND OPERA, [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—Pompeii.—THIS DAY and on SATURDAY, [illegible] DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII. [illegible] GRAND DISPLAY of FIREWORKS.—[illegible]

ITALIAN EXHIBITION, West Brompton, Earl's-court, and West Kensington.

Patron—His Majesty the KING of ITALY.

Hon. President—H.R.H. the CROWN PRINCE of ITALY.

[illegible]

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition of the Year.

[illegible]

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

[illegible]

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.—TO-DAY, at 4.0 and 8.0 p.m.

Rome Under the Emperors.

[illegible]

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.—Cheap Excursions (including admission) from all parts of the United Kingdom. [illegible] VINCENT A. APPLIN, Secretary.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.—LUNCHEONS and DINNERS A LA CARTE. [illegible] BERTRAM and CO., Contractors.

THE CAVENDISH ASSEMBLIES.—Season 1888. [illegible]

ALHAMBRA.—The COOL LOUNGE.—Newly Decorated, Refurnished, and Lighted by Electricity. [illegible]

ALHAMBRA.—TO-NIGHT, at nine, ANTIOPE, [illegible]

ALHAMBRA.—The New Ballet, IDEALA, at 10.35. [illegible]

ANTIOPE.—Another Alhambra Success.—[illegible]

ALHAMBRA.—The BEAUTIFUL GERALDINE; [illegible]

THE EMPIRE THEATRE of VARIETIES.—[illegible] DILARA [illegible] ROSE D'AMOUR [illegible]

THE EMPIRE THEATRE of VARIETIES, Leicester-square, [illegible]

LONDON PAVILION.—The Daily News says: [illegible]

LONDON PAVILION.—The Best Variety Company in London.—[illegible]

OXFORD.—JACKLEY WONDERS, [illegible]

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—[illegible]

METROPOLITAN, Edgware-road.—TO-NIGHT, [illegible]

ROYAL, Holborn.—Always a grand company.—[illegible]

ROYAL, Holborn.—THIS EVENING, at ten o'clock, A TERRIBLE NIGHT, by PAUL MARTINETTI TROUPE.

PARAGON THEATRE.—Prof. FINNEY and Miss. [illegible]

ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC. Instituted 1822. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1830. Under the immediate patronage of the QUEEN and the Royal Family. Principal—Dr. A. C. MACKENZIE. The NEXT FORTNIGHTLY CONCERT OCT. 13. [illegible] JOHN GILL, Secretary.

TRINITY COLLEGE, London.—For MUSICAL EDUCATION and EXAMINATION, &c., and for the granting of Certificates and Diplomas in Music. Inst. 1872. President—The Earl of ABERDEEN. [illegible]

BRISTOL SIXTH TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, OCT. 16, 17, 18, 19, 1888. Patron—The QUEEN. President—The Duke of EDINBURGH, K.G. [illegible] HENRY COOKE, Hon. Sec.

THE LONDON ACADEMY of MUSIC, St. George's Hall, [illegible]

LONDON ORGAN SCHOOL and COLLEGE of MUSIC.—Established 1865 by the Rev. Scotson Clark, Mus. B. Patron—His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY. [illegible]

KENSINGTON SCHOOL of MUSIC, [illegible]

ACADEMY for the HIGHER DEVELOPMENT of PIANOFORTE PLAYING, [illegible] President—FRANKLIN TAYLOR. Director—OSCAR BERINGER. [illegible]

LONDON CONSERVATOIRE of MUSIC, [illegible]

MAX LAISTNER'S SCHOOL of PIANOFORTE PLAYING, for Amateurs and Professional Students, [illegible]

BOOSEY and CO.'S NEW SONGS:

HOW DEAR THOU ART TO ME (Lovett King), [illegible]

AFTER ALL THESE YEARS.—Madame BELLE COLE [illegible]

SHALL WE FORGET?—Miss LUCILLE SAUNDERS [illegible]

SO SWEET A STORY.—Miss SUSETTA FENN [illegible]

BEAUTY'S EYES.—Mr. RICHARD GREEN [illegible]

DEAR HEART.—Miss CAMELIA PAGE will SING [illegible] WALTHAMSTOW, [illegible]

PEPITA.—[illegible] PLAYED DAILY by L'ORCHESTRA MILITAIRE [illegible]

ENCHANTRESS.

ENCHANTRESS (Intermezzo), [illegible]

BROTHER AMBROSE.—Mr. HENRY PRENTON [illegible] VICTORIA HALL, WALTHAMSTOW, TO-NIGHT. [illegible]

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).—This charming song SUNG by Miss HILDA WILSON [illegible]

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).—This charming song SUNG by Miss SUSETTA FENN [illegible] COVENT-GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS, [illegible]

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).—This charming song will be SUNG by Miss AGNES WILSON [illegible]

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).—This charming song will be SUNG by Miss ANITA AUSTIN at all her Engagements this Season.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).—This charming song will be SUNG by Madame ADELINA PAGET at all her Engagements this Season.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).—This charming song will be SUNG by Madame A. M. WATKINS at all her Engagements this Season.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).—This charming song will be SUNG by Mrs. HARRIET [illegible] at all her Engagements this Season.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).—This charming song will be SUNG by Miss NORRIE BRANDON at all her Engagements this Season.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).—This charming song will be SUNG by Madame KATE SHELLEY at all her Engagements this Season.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).—This charming song will be SUNG by Madame JEANNETTE PRICE at all her Engagements this Season.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).—This charming song will be SUNG by Madame KONNE BAYLIS at all her Engagements this Season.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).—This charming song will be SUNG by Mr. EDWARD HALL at all his Engagements this Season.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).—This charming song will be SUNG by Mr. F. E. CHOVEAUX at all his Engagements this Season.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).—This charming song will be SUNG by Mr. ALFRED MOORE at all his Engagements this Season.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).—This charming song will be SUNG by Mr. F. GAYNOR, ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, DAILY.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).—This charming song will be SUNG by Mr. SINCLAIR DUNN at all his Engagements this Season. 2s. net.—London Music Publishing Company (Limited), 54, Great Marlborough-street, W.

ALL IN A GARDEN FAIR.—Madame MARIE ROZE will SING Michael Watson's charming song, TO-NIGHT, at HULL; [illegible]

ALONE ON THE RAFT.—Paul Rodney's celebrated song, TO-NIGHT, by Miss ROSA PAGE, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, [illegible]

VOTE FOR CUPID.—Miss MAUD BOYD will SING [illegible] at HASTINGS. [illegible]

OLD TIME MEMORIES. Song. By H. E. Loth. SUNG NIGHTLY by the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, [illegible]

OLD TIME MEMORIES.—See opinions of the Press.—[illegible]

OLD TIME MEMORIES.—Standard says: [illegible]

BELLE ETOILE VALSE.—The prettiest valse ever written. [illegible]

LA POMPADOUR (a Court Dance).—Bucalossi's last and most charming piece [illegible]

FABIAN ROSE'S New Waltz, "Thine for Ever," PLAYED and SUNG by the SEASIDE BANDS. [illegible]

MATRIMONEE.—Miss EMILY PRITCHARD will SING Lovett King's new humorous song at NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, TO-NIGHT, [illegible]

ETERNAL REST, Piccolomini's charming song, will be SUNG TO-NIGHT, at HOLLOWAY, by Mr. MORGAN WILKINSON, [illegible]

MARJORIE.—The beautiful new song, by F. Allison, will be SUNG by Mdlle. FRANCES BROOKE, at ISLE OF WIGHT, [illegible]

BOTH CAUGHT (A. Armstrong).—This new and popular song will be SUNG by Miss ANNIE MATTHEWS at PECKHAM, TO-DAY.—[illegible]

THE NAVAL BRIGADE (Hawkins) will be SUNG TO-DAY, by Mr. STUART ROBSON, at HUNSTANTON, [illegible]

SONG OF THE SUMMER WIND.—Miss AMY SARGENT will SING [illegible]

SAVED BY A CHILD.—Mr. IVER M'KAY will SING Piccolomini's greatest song, at NOTTINGHAM, TO-NIGHT. [illegible]

NIKITA, TO-NIGHT, will SING in STOCKHOLM, [illegible]

BEGGARS, TRAMPS, and CADGERS, as exhibited in "Tramps in Sunderland," [illegible] Mr. JAMES GREENWOOD [illegible]

SIGNOR NOVARA (Bass) has RETURNED to LONDON for the winter season. [illegible]

MISS NELLIE LEVEY, Vocalist and Guitariste, [illegible]

SIGNOR ODOARDO BARRI begs to inform his friends and pupils that he has RETURNED to TOWN, [illegible]

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—RUSSIAN NATIONAL OPERA.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—SIX GRAND CONCERTS, [illegible] RUSSIAN NATIONAL OPERA COMPANY. [illegible]

LONDON SYMPHONY CONCERTS.—Mr. Henschel [illegible] ST. JAMES'S HALL [illegible]

MADAME DE LLANA will give a CONCERT of CHAMBER MUSIC, at PRINCES' HALL, [illegible]

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—TWENTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR. [illegible]

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.—NEW PROGRAMME, ST. JAMES'S HALL, EVERY NIGHT, [illegible]

REMARKABLE SUCCESS of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW PROGRAMME. [illegible]

VISITORS to the GREAT ITALIAN EXHIBITION can reach the ST. JAMES'S HALL [illegible] MOORE and BURGESS HALL [illegible]

MR. G. W. MOORE, London's own distinguished [illegible] MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL. [illegible]

EGYPTIAN HALL.—SATURDAY NEXT.—[illegible]

HERCAT.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—An entirely new [illegible]

HERCAT'S MYSTERY of "SHE," EGYPTIAN HALL, SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, [illegible]

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA.—THIS DAY (Thursday), at four o'clock, Madame LEONA DARE will ASCEND to the CLOUDS [illegible]

IRISH EXHIBITION.—The Greatest Success.—Open nine a.m. to eleven p.m.

FOUR MILITARY BANDS.

[illegible]

IRISH EXHIBITION.—Capt. ORTON will ascend [illegible]

IRISH EXHIBITION.—LEONA DARE.—THIS DAY [illegible]

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA.—THIS DAY (Thursday), at four o'clock, Madame LEONA DARE will ASCEND to the CLOUDS [illegible]

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA.—LUNCHEONS and DINNERS A LA CARTE. [illegible] BERTRAM and CO., Contractors.

NOTICE to ARTISTS.—INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in OIL COLOURS, Piccadilly, W.—The TAKING-IN DAY for the NEXT EXHIBITION is SATURDAY, [illegible] W. T. BLACKMORE, Secretary.

PARIS SALON.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the most remarkable PAINTINGS of the year NOW OPEN at the CONTINENTAL GALLERY, 157, New Bond-street. [illegible]

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by ARTISTS of the CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN. [illegible]

THE VALE of TEARS.—DORE'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW, at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, [illegible]

POTIPHAR'S WIFE, ADAM and EVE, and "The White Stone"—Rubens's three celebrated pictures—ON VIEW at EAGLE-PLACE, Piccadilly (opposite St. James's Hall). Open ten till six. Admission 1s.

THE NEW GALLERY, Regent-street.—ARTS and CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—The FIRST EXHIBITION of this society will open on OCT. 1 next. WALTER CRANE, President. ERNEST RADFORD, Secretary.

ROYAL INSTITUTE ART UNION.—[illegible]

NOTICE to BARLEY GROWERS.—TENTH ANNUAL BREWERS', Maltsters', Distillers', Mineral Water Manufacturers', and Allied Trades' EXHIBITION and MARKET, OCT. 22 to 27, 1888. Malting Barley Competition. [illegible]

NIAGARA in LONDON.—Colossal pictorial realisation [illegible]

NIAGARA in LONDON.—HALF-A-MILLION VISITORS in six months.

NIAGARA in LONDON.—Pleasant lounge, [illegible]

NIAGARA in LONDON.—An accepted London institution. [illegible]

WHERE is NIAGARA in LONDON?—YORK-STREET, Westminster [illegible] NIAGARA-STREET or NEW YORK-STREET.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—SILVER WEDDING GROUP. [illegible]

CHAMBER of HORRORS.—JACKSON, the Manchester Murderer. The Condemned Cell.—Madame TUSSAUD'S.

EGYPTIAN HALL CLOSED.—MASKELYNE, COOKE, and COMPANY ON TOUR. Will return to their "Home of Mystery" at Christmas, with a programme of novelties.

ENGLISH BANK of RIO DE JANEIRO (Limited). [illegible]

A. DICK-CUNYNGHAM, Sub-Manager.

STANDARD BANK of SOUTH AFRICA (Limited). (Bankers to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.) [illegible] J. CHUMLEY, London Manager.

THE CHARING-CROSS BANK. Established 1870. 28, BEDFORD-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON, W.C. Capital £300,000. Reserve Fund £30,000. ADVANCES IMMEDIATELY MADE in SUMS of £30 to £5,000, [illegible] A. WILLIAMS, Manager.

DISCOUNT BANK of LONDON (Regd.). [illegible] ON PROMISSORY NOTE ALONE, WITHOUT SURETIES. [illegible] EASY TERMS OF REPAYMENT. [illegible]

LONDON COMMERCIAL DEPOSIT BUILDING SOCIETY, [illegible]

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, carrying H.M. mails to INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.—P. and O. ACCELERATED THROUGH SERVICES, as under:

BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, by P. and O., from LONDON and BRINDISI EVERY WEEK. [illegible]

CALCUTTA and MADRAS DIRECT, by P. and O., from LONDON EVERY FORTNIGHT. [illegible]

CEYLON DIRECT, by P. and O., from London Every Week.

CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, by P. and O., EVERY FORTNIGHT. [illegible]

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.—The P. and O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS, carrying HER MAJESTY'S MAILS, from LONDON for SYDNEY, [illegible]

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS to the EAST.—The P. and O. COMPANY [illegible]

GIBRALTAR, Malta, Brindisi, Port Said, and [illegible].—P. and O. COMPANY [illegible]

ALEXANDRIA from LONDON, by sea, by P. and O. EVERY ALTERNATE THURSDAY. [illegible]

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY'S OFFICES.—[illegible]

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE.—FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE.—[illegible]

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Mail and Passenger STEAMERS to ZANZIBAR, [illegible]

ZANZIBAR, SUEZ CANAL.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S SERVICE, from LONDON.—For dates of sailing, see detailed advertisement or apply as above.

ANCHOR LINE.—INDIAN SERVICE.—Superior and fast steamers [illegible]

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY DIRECT.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL to CALCUTTA DIRECT.

[illegible]

BOMBAY in 23 Days.—ANCHOR LINE s.s. BELGRAVIA, [illegible]

CALCUTTA.—STAR LINE of STEAMERS from LIVERPOOL, calling at COLOMBO to land passengers [illegible]

NEW ZEALAND, Tasmania, Australia, calling at Teneriffe, Cape Town, and at Hobart, [illegible] SHAW, SAVILL, and ALBION COMPANY (Limited) [illegible]

NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA, via Teneriffe, Cape Town, and Hobart.—[illegible] THE NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited) [illegible]

SOBRAON, Captain Elmslie, for MELBOURNE.—[illegible]

AUSTRALIA.—The magnificent steamer PORT VICTOR will be despatched from LONDON, OCT. 18, for ADELAIDE, Melbourne, and Sydney. [illegible]

AUSTRALIA.—The only Mail Line at £14 14s.—From LONDON to ADELAIDE, Melbourne, Sydney, [illegible]

QUEENSLAND.—London Line.—For BRISBANE DIRECT.—The high-classed passenger ship NORTHERN MONARCH will be despatched from the EAST INDIA DOCKS [illegible]

RIO DE JANEIRO.—DIQUE DO COMMERCIO. [illegible] DRY DOCK, [illegible] DOCK and REPAIR VESSELS [illegible]

GUION ROYAL and U.S. MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, EVERY SATURDAY. [illegible]

WHITE STAR LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, EVERY WEDNESDAY. [illegible]

CANADA.—DOMINION ROYAL MAIL LINE. [illegible] LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC and MONTREAL. [illegible]

ANCHOR LINE ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, via Queenstown. [illegible]

NEW YORK DIRECT from LONDON.—WILSON-HILL LINE STEAMERS WEEKLY.—Apply to Allan Bros. and Co., [illegible]

TO AMERICA, £3 10s. AMERICA, £3 10s.—RED STAR LINE MAIL STEAMERS to NEW YORK or PHILADELPHIA.—[illegible]

RED STAR LINE to NEW YORK.—Passengers for the powerful mail steamship NOORDLAND, [illegible] NEW LIVERPOOL-STREET STATION, THURSDAY, Sept. 27, [illegible]

AMERICA, £3 10s., Canada, £4, full fare, by ROYAL MAIL NETHERLANDS LINE, to New York or Philadelphia [illegible] EVERY THURSDAY, [illegible]

AMERICA, £3 10s.; NEW YORK or PHILADELPHIA, £3 10s. (entire fare from London), by Mail [illegible] EVERY THURSDAY. [illegible]

NEW YORK and CANADA.—CIRCASSIAN, [illegible]

PASSAGE TICKETS for all LINES of STEAMSHIPS at PITT and SCOTT'S AGENCY (Estab. 1875), [illegible]

ANTWERP.—BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.—EVERY SATURDAY, at three p.m. [illegible]

OSTEND.—EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. [illegible]

EDINBURGH and GLASGOW EXHIBITION.—[illegible]

HULL.—From LONDON (Irongate and St. Katharine's Wharf), EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. [illegible]

MARGATE and RAMSGATE, from LONDON BRIDGE WHARF DAILY [illegible]

UNION LINE.—For SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD FIELDS.—CAPE of GOOD HOPE, NATAL, and EAST AFRICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—The Union Steamship Company's Royal Mail Steamers will sail as follows for the SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS and DELAGOA BAY, calling at LISBON and MADEIRA: [illegible]

TO LISBON in 2½ days and MADEIRA in 4½ days, from England, [illegible] UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, leaving SOUTHAMPTON every ALTERNATE FRIDAY.—[illegible]

CASTLE LINE.—For the GOLD FIELDS of SOUTH AFRICA.—CAPE COLONY, NATAL, EAST AFRICA, MAURITIUS, and MADAGASCAR.—The CASTLE COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS [illegible]

LISBON in 60 hours; Grand Canary (Las Palmas), [illegible] ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS of the CASTLE LINE.—[illegible]

CUNARD LINE, White Star, Inman, Dominion, [illegible] THROUGH TICKETS to AMERICA, [illegible]

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AMERICA, &c. [illegible]

NOTICE.—SALOON PASSENGERS to AUSTRALIA, [illegible] SEWELL and CROWTHER, [illegible]

EMIGRANTS' PASSAGES.—[illegible]

THE VICTORIA STEAMBOAT ASSOCIATION (Limited).—SEA and RIVER TRIPS. [illegible]

MOUSE LIGHTSHIP and SOUTHEND.—LAST SPECIAL SUNDAY SEA TRIP by the ALEXANDRA, from LONDON BRIDGE, Old Swan Pier, on SUNDAY NEXT, [illegible]

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The LAST CHEAP EXCURSION of the SEASON to SOUTHAMPTON, [illegible] WATERLOO BRIDGE STATION [illegible]

STEAM PACKET SERVICE.

To CHANNEL ISLANDS, St. Malo, Granville, Cherbourg, Havre, &c. [illegible]

For ST. MALO direct, [illegible]

For HAVRE, Paris, Rouen, Caen, [illegible]

For CHERBOURG from Southampton, [illegible]

To GRANVILLE, from Jersey, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

To ST. MALO, from Jersey, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

[illegible] CHAS. SCOTTER, General Manager.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. PRINCIPAL PASSENGER TRAIN ALTERATIONS for OCTOBER. Commencing on Oct. 1.

[illegible] G. FINDLAY, General Manager.

Euston Station, September, 1888.

PLUMPTON STEEPLECHASES, SATURDAY, Sept. 29.—CHEAP FAST TRAINS (1st and 3rd Class) from VICTORIA 11.45 a.m., [illegible]

FOR full particulars see Handbills, to be obtained [illegible] A. SARLE, Secretary and General Manager.

LONDON, CHATHAM, and DOVER RAILWAY.—On MONDAY, Oct. 1, the GREENWICH EXTENSION LINE and the NEW STATION in Stockwell-street, Greenwich, will be OPEN for TRAFFIC. [illegible]

LONDON, TILBURY, and SOUTHEND RAILWAY.—The SHORTENED ROUTE (via Upminster) to SOUTHEND will be RE-OPENED for TRAFFIC on OCT. 1, [illegible] ARTHUR L. STRIDE, Manager.

GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE OFFICE. Head Office, 11, Lombard-street, London, E.C. Law Courts Branch, 21, Fleet-street, E.C. Established 1821. Subscribed capital £2,000,000.

Directors.

Chairman—JOHN B. MARTIN, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—HENRY JOHN NORMAN, Esq.

[illegible]

Actuary and Secretary—T. G. C. Browne.

[illegible]

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1836.

Total Invested Funds [illegible]

[illegible]

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament.—Fire Department.—POLICIES falling due at MICHAELMAS should be renewed within 15 days from the 29th inst. [illegible]

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE. Incorporated 1720. Fire, Life, Sea, and Annuities. [illegible]

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION. Established by Royal Charter A.D. 1720. No. 7, Royal Exchange, and 44a, Pall-mall. Marine, Fire, and Life Assurances have been granted by the Corporation for more than a century and a half. Funds in hand exceed £3,000,000.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE, 19, Lombard-street, E.C., and 57, Charing-cross, S.W.

THE FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION (Limited).—Chief Office, 67, Cornhill, London, E.C. [illegible] POLICIES falling due at MICHAELMAS should be renewed on or before Oct. 13. DAVID LAWRIE, General Manager.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT, 1880.—The LONDON GUARANTEE and ACCIDENT COMPANY (Limited) INSURES EMPLOYERS against claims under the above Act, [illegible] E. G. LAUGHTON ANDERSON, Secretary. Chief Office, 10, Moorgate-street, E.C.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.—£6 per week temporary total disablement allowance, and £1,000 in the event of accident or permanent total disablement, [illegible]—LONDON GUARANTEE and ACCIDENT COMPANY (Limited), 10, Moorgate-street, E.C. E. G. LAUGHTON ANDERSON, Secretary.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), 20, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C. [illegible] C. HARDING, Manager.

IF YOU WANT MONEY without delay, on notes of hand or other approved securities, [illegible]

PERSONS ENTITLED to PROPERTY, &c., under wills, settlements, [illegible]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Ladies or gentlemen entitled to money on the death of a person now living, [illegible]

DAN RYLANDS (Limited).—Notice is Hereby Given, that the LISTS of APPLICATIONS for SHARES will CLOSE THIS DAY, for both town and country, at twelve o'clock noon.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, and ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—Messrs. J. S. Morgan and Co. beg to give Notice to the holders of Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway Shares (both Common and Preferred) that, in order to secure a proper representation for the interests of the European shareholders in the management of the property and to concentrate their voting power in an available form, they are prepared to receive on deposit SHARES in the company, to be TRANSFERRED into their name, and to issue against them their own certificates. [illegible]

No. 22, Old Broad-street, E.C., London, 19th September, 1888.

TO CREDITORS of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—In liquidation.—The New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited) is prepared to PURCHASE admitted CLAIMS on the Oriental Bank Corporation, in Liquidation, [illegible]

THE COUPONS due 1st October, 1888, on the OMAHA BRIDGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS will be PAID at the offices of the London and San Francisco Bank (Limited), on and after the 1st prox. 22, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

CITY of HAMILTON, Canada.—STERLING DEBENTURES of 1884.—The City Bank (Limited) [illegible] COUPONS [illegible]

London, Sept. 27, 1888.

THE CREDIT FONCIER of MAURITIUS (Limited).—[illegible] INTERIM DIVIDEND [illegible] ALEX. G. DUFF, Manager and Secretary.

BOROUGH of SHEFFIELD.—The Corporation of Sheffield are prepared to receive LOANS [illegible] Applications to be made to BENJAMIN JONES, Borough Accountant.

FARTHING POST-CARD SYNDICATE.—Terms on application to the International Trading Company, 32, [illegible], E.C.

JOHN SHAW, STOCK and SHARE DEALER. See COLUMN ADVERTISEMENT on Page 2.

COCHRANE and SONS, STOCKBROKERS, [illegible] Cornhill, London, E.C. West-end Branch: 6, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, S.W. Established 1867. [illegible]

J. LEWIS MILLS and CO. (Limited), STOCK and SHARE BROKERS and DEALERS, 18, New Broad-street, London, E.C. [illegible] West-end Branch: 217, Piccadilly, W.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS a YEAR for every [illegible]

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to MAKE MONEY by safe dealings in STOCKS and SHARES.—Those wishing to participate should write for particulars to THOMSON and CO., 11, Delahay-street, Charing-cross.

MESSRS. C. W. PRICE and CO., 30a, Threadneedle-street, SHARE DEALERS, [illegible] PANAMA CANAL BONDS [illegible]

TENDERS for RED FIR TELEGRAPH POLES and for CREOSOTING.—GENERAL POST OFFICE. By Command of the Postmaster-General.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of [illegible] RED FIR TELEGRAPH POLES, [illegible]

[illegible] CHAS. E. STUART, Controller of Stores. Telegraph-street, London, E.C., Sept. 25, 1888.

SALE of SAWDUST at the ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH.

THE Secretary of State for War is prepared to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of [illegible] SAWDUST [illegible] EVAN COLVILLE NEPEAN, Director of Army Contracts. War Office, Pall-mall, S.W., [illegible]

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of [illegible] T. R. WATT, Chairman. Company's Offices, 3, New Broad-street, E.C., London, Sept. 25, 1888.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS.—The Freeholders are prepared to receive TENDERS for STANDING TIMBER [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

WILLIAM TOMPSON, Deceased.—Pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vic., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees," Notice is Hereby Given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the ESTATE of WILLIAM TOMPSON, [illegible]

Dated the 25th day of September, 1888. BLEWITT and REYNOLDS, 24, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, Solicitors for the Executors.

WILLIAM WALTER SHELBOURNE, Deceased.—Pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vic., cap. 35, [illegible] ESTATE of WILLIAM WALTER SHELBOURNE, [illegible] BROCKLEHURST, LEY, and CO., 3, Walbrook, E.C., Solicitors for the Administratrix.

RE the ESTATE of GEORGE POWDRILL, of [illegible]

Dated this 21st day of September, 1888.

(Signed) G. C. G. LOCKHART.

Witness to the signature of the said G. C. G. Lockhart—Herbert E. Lockhart, Solicitor, Luton.

(Signed) G. POWDRILL.

Witness to the signature of the said G. Powdrill—Fred. W. Beck, Solicitor, Luton.

UNION DEPOSIT BANK (Registered), No. 12, KING WILLIAM-STREET, Charing-cross, W.C. Established 1867. Capital, £250,000; Reserve, £125,000. ADVANCES MADE in TOWN or COUNTRY Without sureties or deductions, [illegible] EDWARD JONES, Manager.

MONEY LENT privately, on note of hand, to short or long periods, [illegible]—Mr. SAYLE, [illegible]

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS ready to be ADVANCED, [illegible]

LOANS.—[illegible]

WILLS.—£25,000 (from £100 to £5,000) to LEND on Reversions, Life Interests, [illegible]

SETTLEMENTS, Wills, Chancery Funds, &c.—[illegible]

ADVANCES made upon Personal Security, Life Policies, [illegible]—Apply to WILLIAM TOKE, [illegible]

LONDON ORGAN SCHOOL and COLLEGE of MUSIC.—Est. 1865, by the Rev. Scotson Clark, Mus. B. Patron—His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY. Principal—Henry Clark. [illegible]

PIANO, Violin, and Singing.—Private LESSONS given by Mr. A. LAYLAND, at 51, Mortimer-street, Regent-street, W., and 33, The Grove, Hammersmith. [illegible]

TO ADULTS, &c.—An experienced Parisian lady, pupil of best masters, gives LESSONS in MUSIC, singing, and Languages. Highest testimonials. [illegible]

AT ONGAR GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 20 miles from London, pupils receive a thorough [illegible]

AT SHELLEY HOUSE, Ongar.—EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES. [illegible]

AT SHOREHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Shoreham (near Brighton), Sussex, close to the sea, [illegible]

AT the SEASIDE.—The COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Lancing, near Worthing, [illegible]

BALHAM, S.W.—EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES. [illegible]

BRIGHTON.—ROKESLEY HOUSE, Marine-parade. High-class SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES. [illegible]

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Rayleigh, Essex. Estab. 1797. [illegible]

HIGH BARNET, N.—PARKFIELD YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL. [illegible]

HIGH BARNET, N.—SILESIA COLLEGE (BOYS). [illegible]

HIGH BARNET, N.—QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL. [illegible]

INTERNATIONAL SCHOLASTIC ASSOCIATION [illegible] APPOINTMENTS obtained for TUTORS and GOVERNESSES. SALE of SCHOOLS and PARTNERSHIPS arranged.

MARGATE.—SPENCER HOUSE SCHOOL, Hawley-square. [illegible]

MARGATE.—LADIES' COLLEGE and HIGH SCHOOL, [illegible]

MORRISON'S ACADEMY, Crieff, Perthshire, [illegible] GEO. STRATHAIRN, M.A.

SOUTHGATE COLLEGE, New Southgate, N. [illegible] TERM BEGAN SEPT. 12. [illegible]

THE COLLEGE of AGRICULTURE, DOWNTON, Salisbury.—[illegible] NEXT TERM commences on TUESDAY, Oct. 2.—[illegible]

WARESIDE ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Ware, Herts.—[illegible]

WILLESDEN HIGH SCHOOL for GIRLS, N.W. [illegible]

EDUCATION in ENGLAND, FRANCE, and GERMANY, [illegible] ANGLO-FRENCH COLLEGE, [illegible]

EDUCATION.—TAPLOW GRAMMAR SCHOOL. [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL HOME, Country. [illegible]

DAY and EVENING CLASSES. All subjects. [illegible]

VISITING TUTOR.—London graduate, 13 years' successful experience in preparing PUPILS for the universities, [illegible]

PENSION FRANCAISE en Angleterre.—Madame HAMILTON, [illegible]

FRENCH, German, Spanish, Italian, in 25 lessons, [illegible]—LANGUAGE INSTITUTE, [illegible]

FRENCH LANGUAGE, by a Parisian B.A., [illegible] PARISIAN INSTITUTE, [illegible]

PUPIL TEACHER WANTED immediately, [illegible]

REQUIRED to PLACE a GIRL (13½) in a good BOARDING SCHOOL, [illegible]

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS, KING'S COLLEGE.—[illegible]

ALL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS.—The CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE, [illegible]

MATRICULATION.—MEDICAL and PHARMACEUTICAL PRELIMS. [illegible]

CLARK'S CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE, [illegible]

EXAMINATIONS.—COACHING for Matric., Law, [illegible]

SHORTHAND.—27, Chancery-lane.—PITMAN'S METROPOLITAN SCHOOL (Ltd.), [illegible]

REPORTS of MEETINGS, LAW CASES, &c., by [illegible]

APPOINTMENTS.—Ladies, gentlemanly youths [illegible]

ITS RESULTS are the HIGHEST KNOWN. [illegible]

TYPE-WRITING and BOOK-KEEPING (under a Chartered Accountant), [illegible]

SCRIPT PHONOGRAPHY.—Brilliant success at London College of Shorthand. [illegible]

SHORTHAND (PITMAN'S).—LOWEST FEES. Shorthand. Lowest fees. Most rapid tuition.—Taylor's School. [illegible]

SUSSEX SCHOOL of SHORTHAND and BUSINESS TRAINING COLLEGE, [illegible]

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING.—SMITH and SMART, [illegible]

WRITING, BOOKKEEPING.—Mr. HOUSTON (from Smith and Smart) guarantees proficiency in a short course of private LESSONS. [illegible]

DANCING ACADEMY, 142, Old-street, City-road, [illegible]

DANCING.—A pleasant evening assured, once a week, to a few YOUNG LADIES and GENTLEMEN [illegible]

DANCING at the HOLBORN TOWN HALL (Gray's Inn-road), EVERY SATURDAY and MONDAY [illegible]

DANCING and DEPORTMENT.—Mme. D'ALISE [illegible]

RIDING and DRIVING TAUGHT (horse-back and [illegible]), at the NORTH LONDON RIDING SCHOOL, [illegible]

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS for INVENTIONS, Trade Marks, [illegible]

JOHN SHAW,
STOCK and SHARE DEALER,
NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10,
WARDROBE CHAMBERS, DOCTORS' COMMONS.
[illegible]
NO. 5, HAYMARKET.
NO. 165, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET,
NO. 15, WESTBOURNE-GROVE,
CENTRAL CHAMBERS, THE QUADRANT, BRIGHTON.
MANCHESTER—BRIDGEWATER CHAMBERS,
[illegible]
COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.
THE ADVANTAGES I OFFER to COUNTRY CUSTOMERS [illegible]
LONDON CUSTOMERS.
ADVANTAGES TO. [illegible]
£5 COMMANDS £100 STOCK.
NO OTHER LIABILITY WHATEVER.
JOHN SHAW, STOCK and SHARE DEALER, [illegible]
JOHN SHAW'S other Offices, as they are all in [illegible]
JOHN SHAW'S OFFICES, both in the City and [illegible]
THE AMOUNT of STOCK which I have dealt in this YEAR is over SIXTY MILLIONS. £60,000,000.
THE "RAILWAY TIMES" says: "Well might Mr. Shaw be styled 'The Prince of Stock and Share Dealers.'"
IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC ARRANGEMENTS.
I WISH to call close attention to a new departure in [illegible]
MY CITY OFFICES to MANCHESTER [illegible] DELIVERED [illegible] FIVE MINUTES.
£5 COMMANDS £100 STOCK.
NO OTHER LIABILITY WHATEVER.
SHOULD [illegible]
JOHN SHAW'S SYSTEM of BUSINESS [illegible]
JOHN SHAW, London [illegible]
URUGUAY [illegible]
CANADIAN [illegible]
EGYPT [illegible]
PORTUGUESE [illegible]
MEXICAN [illegible]
PROFIT ADVICE [illegible]
IF OPERATING I GIVE YOU THIS ADVICE. [illegible]
FOR THE [illegible]
HIGHEST and LOWEST PRICES for the PAST [illegible]
MONTHLY POCKET LIST of INVESTMENTS [illegible]
RAILWAY WEEKLY TRAFFIC RETURNS [illegible]
£5 COMMANDS £100 STOCK.
NO OTHER LIABILITY WHATEVER.
SEND YOUR NAME and ADDRESS for JOHN SHAW'S MONTHLY POCKET LIST.
SPECIMEN PAGE OF JOHN SHAW'S MONTHLY INVESTMENT LIST
BRITISH RAILWAY ORDINARY STOCKS.
[illegible]
£5 COMMANDS £100 STOCK.
NO OTHER LIABILITY WHATEVER.
BANKERS: Capital and Counties Bank, Ludgate-hill; [illegible]
JOHN SHAW.

MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Discount rates were again firmer, and the market was unsettled by the feeling of uncertainty as to the future value of money. Choice three months' bills were taken at 3¾ per cent., subject to the result of the Bank Court to-morrow, or 3⅞, 4 outright. There is no general expectation of an immediate advance, for the Bank lent largely to-day on bills up to the dividend period—namely, Oct. 6—at four per cent., the present minimum, while, apart from provincial movements, nearly £300,000 in gold has been sent in since the date of the last return, and a further sum of £100,000, chiefly from Australia, will, it is understood, be soon received. However, the total now in course of transmission from Melbourne is reduced to £77,000, and only trifling remittances from Paris are probable at the present rate of exchange. At the same time a large reduction in the Bank's reserve is anticipated from Russian and South American requirements, and hence an alteration to 5 per cent. may be deferred for only a week or two. The resources of the national establishment will be largely reduced next month by home wants alone. There has been an active demand for short loans at 3½, 4 per cent., and 4½, 5 was paid to the various financial institutions for advances to the Stock Exchange for the fortnight. At Berlin the outside rate has risen to 3¾, and higher terms are likely, by reason of the usual strong inquiry for money at the end of the quarter.

On the Stock Exchange attention was mainly directed to the preparations for the settlement, which disclosed very large speculative operations for a rise. Carrying-over rates were consequently extremely high, as much as 7 per cent. being paid in some cases, though the more general terms were 5 to 6. Yet the advance in prices made further progress, many purchases being made for the new account, the movement being further promoted by transactions to close recent "bear" operations. Looking at the extent of the recovery of late, the liquidation, it is thought, will not be completed without the announcement of some difficulties, though no important troubles are apprehended. The tone at the extreme close of business was strong, chiefly on the idea that no change will be made in the Bank rate just now. English railways were freely dealt in, especially Great Western, which rose fully 1 per cent. This company's weekly traffic return showed an increase of over £8,500, and purchases were further induced by the belief that the Berkshire downs will eventually be accepted as the site for the new Wimbledon. The actual payment for the carriage of volunteers is usually small, but a large profit has hitherto been derived from other passengers who have attended the annual meetings of the National Rifle Association. North-Eastern and Sheffield "A" improved about ½ each, and South-Eastern and Brighton Deferred ½. The latter was dealt in at one time at 123¼, but the final price was not higher than 122¾. Some sales were made on the August working statement, which exhibited an increase in the expenditure of £2,343, and the traffic receipts yesterday were £277 less. An advance occurred in American Lines, and the last quotations were about the best, in spite of heavy contangoes. Louisville, Union Pacific, Norfolk and Western, Atlantic Firsts, and Northern Pacifics were in prominent request. Denver and Erie Preferences and Illinois Central, however, receded. Grand Trunks improved with "Americans," and Canadian Pacifics were favourably affected by the traffic statement, referred to below. Mexican (Vera Cruz) and Central Bonds showed firmness, as well as Nitrate stocks, and a few of the South American railroads. An extraordinary rise took place in Delagoa Bay shares—namely, from 10 to 20, due apparently to purchases to close speculative accounts. The Seven per Cent. debentures of this undertaking also rose 3, to 92.

Foreign bonds opened dull, but afterwards recovered and left off firm, in response to German prices. Greek of 1881 and 1884 were in special demand, and experienced a rise of about 2 per cent., owing to a rumour that these securities are about to be quoted on the Berlin Bourse. Numerous dealings were recorded in Cedulas, Ecuador, Egyptian, Italian, Peruvian, Turkish, and Uruguayan at an advance, but French and Mexican relapsed. Consols and British Two and a Half per Cents. fell ⅛ per cent. each. The chief feature in miscellaneous shares was an upward movement of about 3¼ in Primitiva Nitrate. In cable stocks, Anglo-American Preference rose 5¼ per cent., while the Ordinary was 2 better and the Deferred 1. As regards mines, Mason and Barry, Cape, and Kimberley Central improved to a moderate extent, and Tintos and De Beers gave way.

About 50,000 sovereigns were withdrawn from the Bank for Oporto, and £25,000 in bar gold was bought by that institution. On balance there has been an influx for the week of £285,000.

The Cuzco, from Adelaide, has brought £93,000 in gold.

No fresh change occurred in the silver market. Bombay and Calcutta Transfers advanced 3-32d., to 1s 4 11-32d, and bills on Hong Kong receded 3-16d, to 3s 1 5-16d. Rupee Paper was firmer. The Four and a Half per Cents. rose ¼, to 71¾, 72, and the Four per Cent., ⅛, to 68, ⅛.

Continental Bourses exhibited dulness. At Berlin a decline took place in Prussian Four per Cent., Egyptian Unified, Russian, Italian, Hungarian, Austrian, Mexican, and Lombardo, but prices were finally above the lowest. Egyptian Preference improved. Paris quotations were flat. The Three per Cent. Rentes fell 17½c, to 83f 12½c, and the Four and a Half per Cents. 15c, to 105f 60c. Suez Canal, Panama, Credit Foncier, Ottoman Bank, Turkish, Spanish, and Greek also gave way. At 25f 42½c the exchange on London (cheques) was ½c higher.

Tenders were received at the Bank of England for £250,000 India Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers, and the following allotments were made: Bills on Calcutta, £100,000; on Bombay, £100,000; and on Madras, £50,000. Tenders for Bills at 1s 4 13-32d will receive about 50 per cent. of the amount applied for, above in full. A special allotment was subsequently made of Bills on Bombay to the amount of £2,400, at 1s 4 7-16d. The total of Bills and Transfers sold from April 1 to yesterday was Rs.9,04,65,000, realising £6,110,951. Next week tenders will again be received for £250,000 nominal.

The gross receipts of the Brighton Railway for the month of August were £256,641, against £243,740 in the corresponding period of 1887; while the working charges and renewals were £94,153, against £91,910; and the debenture, preference, and general interest, &c., was £66,223, against £65,646. The net balance carried forward was, therefore, £151,148, compared with £165,116.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on Oct. 17, the directors will recommend an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last at the rate of 7 per ct. per annum, free of income-tax.

The home railway traffic returns for the past week exhibit the following differences: Increase—Caledonian, £3,166; Eastern and Midlands, £12; Great Western, £8,540; London and North-Western, £2,573; London and South-Western, 2,738; London, Chatham, and Dover, £1,215; Manchester and Sheffield, £323; Metropolitan, £408; Midland, £4,777; North British, £3,233; North-Eastern, £4,453; and North Staffordshire, £65. Decrease—Great Northern, £3,560.

Subject to audit, the accounts of the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company (Limited) for the half-year ended June 30 last show a balance of profit of £75,153, after the payment of the interim distribution for the first quarter, and charging the cost of the completion of the Singapore-Saigon cable renewal, amounting to £15,802. The directors have this day declared a dividend for the quarter ended June 30 last of 2s 6d per share, free of income-tax, payable on Oct. 16, and decided to carry the balance of £47,903 forward to the next account.

According to the report of the Antwerp Water Works Company (Limited), the net revenue for the six months ended June last was £4,268, and, should the profit arising from the present half-year's working be on a similar scale, there will be sufficient to pay a larger dividend than last year. The 5 per ct. debentures, amounting to £13,000, falling due on Dec. 31 next, will be renewed at 4 per ct. The report adds that the increase in the company's revenue would have been much greater but for the exceptionally wet season, which caused a considerable falling off in the town public supply.

It is notified that the Credit Foncier of Mauritius (Limited) has declared an interim dividend of 7s 6d per share, or at the rate of 7½ per ct. per annum, for the half-year ending June 30 last, payable on and after Sept. 29, at the Alliance Bank (Limited).

The Corporation of the City of Hamilton (Canada West) have forwarded to the City Bank (Limited) the usual remittance to provide for the coupons maturing Oct. 1 upon their sterling debentures.

It is intimated that the Right Hon. George Cavendish-Bentinck, M.P., has joined the board of the Nouveau Monde Gold Mining Company (Limited).

The Canadian Pacific Railway receipts for the week ended Sept. 21 were $257,000, against $239,000 last year, showing an increase of $18,000. The aggregate traffic from Jan. 1 to date amounted to $8,880,000, or $1,414,000 in excess of 1887. For the third week in September the New York, Ontario, and Western Railroad receipts were $39,104, against $35,339 in 1887. The Cincinnati, Washington, and Baltimore Railway gross earnings for the third week in September amounted to $45,800, being $4,300 less than last year. The approximate gross earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad for the third week of September were $162,000, against $181,000 for the corresponding week in 1887.

For the week ended Sept. 22 the London Road-Car Company's receipts were £2,543, compared with £2,201 in 1887. The Anglo-Argentine Tramway receipts for the week ended Aug. 11 amounted to £3,224, or £416 more than last year.

It is announced that the New Heriot Hill Gold Mining Company (Limited) have sold, through Messrs. Finlay and Abell, the 201 ounces of gold obtained in the month of August, which realised [illegible] 4d.

The traffic receipts of the London General Omnibus Company (Limited) for the week ending Sept. 23 were £13,278 13s 7d, against £12,461 0s 5d in the corresponding period of 1887.

We are requested to state that the New Zealand Thames Valley Land Company (Limited) have removed to Dashwood House, New Broad-street, E.C.

The Vista Company (Limited) have received the following cable from their mine for the week ending Sept. 22: "Ore smelted, 547 tons; lead produced, 176 tons; silver produced, 3,100 ounces; approximate gross value $20,250."

The following changes occurred in Public Securities: British Funds.—Consols (Goschens) for the account fell ⅛ per ct., and British Two and a Half per Cts., ⅛. Consols for money closed at 100⅛, ¼; ditto Two and Three-quarters per Cts. (Goschens) for money, 97⅞, 98 ex div.; ditto for the account (Oct. 3), 97 7-16, 9-16 ex div.; Three per Cts. Reduced for money, 99⅞, 100 ex div.; Two and a Half per Cts. for money, 84¼, ½ ex div.; ditto for the account (Oct. 3), 84⅜, ⅝ ex div.; Exchequer Bills (March), 5s dis. to par; ditto (June), 5s to 3s dis.; Egyptian Guaranteed Three per Ct. Loan, 99¾, 100¼ ex div.; India Three and a Half per Cts., 104¾, ⅞ ex div.; ditto Three per Cts., 96¾, ⅞; Bank of England Stock, 322, 326 ex div.; Metropolitan Board of Works Three and a Half per Cts., 111, 112 ex div.; ditto Three per Ct. Stock, 101, 102; Corporation of London Three and a Half per Cts., 1889-92, 101, 102; ditto, 1893-98, 101, 103; ditto Birmingham Three and a Half per Cts., 110½, 111; ditto Liverpool Three and a Half per Cts., 110½, 111 ex div.; and Nottingham Three per Cts., 97, ½.

Colonial Government Securities.—Canada Three and a Half per Ct. Registered fell ½, to 105, 106; New South Wales Three and a Half per Cts., 1918, ½, to 100½, 101½; ditto (£50 paid), ½, to 50¾, 51¼; and Tasmania Four per Cts., ½, to 104, 105.

Foreign Government Bonds.—Greek of 1881 and 1884 rose 1¼ each; ditto Monopoly, ¾; ditto of 1887, ½; Ecuador and Uruguay Five per Cts., ½ each; ditto Six per Cts., ½; Turkish Group One, ⅛; ditto Group Two, ⅛; ditto Defence, ¼; ditto of 1871, ⅛; Buenos Ayres Cedulas, "I" and "J," Venezuelan, and Peruvian Six per Cts., ¼ each; ditto Five per Cts., 3-16; Italian of 1881 and Egyptian Unified, 5-16 each; ditto Preference and Daira, and Hungarian Four per Cts. of 1881, ⅛ each; and Spanish Four per Cts., 1-16; but French Three per Ct. Rentes fell ½, and Mexican Converted, ⅛. In the following table will be found a comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing prices; where no price is inserted yesterday's quotations remain unchanged:

STOCKS.	Closing Prices. Yesterday.		Closing Prices. To-day.		Business Done.
Argentine 6 p.c. 1886	102	104	...		102½
6 p.c. 1871	100	102	...		[illegible]
6 p.c. 1881	104	106	...		[illegible]
5 p.c. 1884	99½	100½	...		99½
5 p.c. 1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	...		[illegible]
5 p.c. N.C. Rail.Ex.	97	98	...		...
5 p.c. Treas. Conv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	...		[illegible]
6 p.c. (Hard Dol.)	70½	71	...		...
7 p.c. Cedulas "A"	[illegible]	[illegible]	...		...
Austrian Silver 5 p.c.	67	68	...		...
Paper 5 p.c.	67	68	...		...
Gold 4 p.c.	91	93	...		...
Brazilian 5 p.c. 1865	100	102	...		...
4½ p.c. 1883	97	99	...		...
5 p.c. 1886	101	103	...		102 ⅞
4½ p.c. 1879	99	100	...		...
4½ p.c. 1888 all pd.	97⅞	98¼	...		...
Buenos Ayres 6 p.c. 1882—1886	101	103	...		102⅞ ⅜
6 p.c. 1883	102	104	...		...
Cedulas 8 p.c. "I"	64	64½	64¼	64⅞	...
Ditto "J"	62	62½	62¼	62⅞	...
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1886	100	102	...		...
4½ p.c. 1887	100	102	...		...
Chinese 7 p.c. "A"	107	110	...		...
7 p.c. "B"	108	110	...		...
6 p.c. March, 1885	105	108	...		...
6 p.c. June, 1885	108	109	...		108½
Columbian 4½ p.c.	35	35	...		35½
Costa Rica 5 p.c. "A"	82½	83½	...		82½
Ditto 5 p.c. "B"	91½	92	...		...
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS—WEDNESDAY.

[illegible]

PRODUCE MARKETS—WEDNESDAY.

[illegible]

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NEWMARKET NOTES.

Matters took a very pleasant turn indeed at Newmarket on the second day, the weather being as bright and warm as it had been dull and cold on Tuesday, and if the company could not be reckoned large a distinct increase was observed. With a card extending to nine events, the morning sale of blood stock commenced immediately after breakfast, and of Mr. Benzon's horses in training left over from May, only Haslemere, a two-year-old half-brother to Hazlehatch, changed hands. The price paid for him, 2,900 guineas, by William Gilbert, seems to represent very full value, as the fact of his having been virtually untrained this season cannot be interpreted as a good sign. During the afternoon the sun proved sufficient of power to entirely subdue the east wind, and the journey down the Flat to witness three successive races towards the end of the card illustrated one of the charms of Newmarket. The ball was opened with the Fourth Zetland Stakes, and Devil's Dance, of whom favourable things where anticipated when he made his *début* at Goodwood, has not apparently grown the right way. At any rate he finished only a moderate third to Rydal and Emerald, of whom the former stayed the six furlongs well, and converted what threatened once to be a defeat into a clever victory. The same stable supplied the second winner in Simonia, who was entered to be sold for £300, notwithstanding that she had vanquished Magyar and Isleworth. Strong as was the fielding against Simonia she landed the odds with plenty to spare, and passed into the hands of Mr. A. Grant, a patron of F. Barrett's stable, for 520 guineas. Cedar's relationship to some speedy racehorses on the maternal side may have influenced Sir George Chetwynd in giving 770 guineas for him at the sale of Mr. Botterill's yearlings. His initial performance was to run third for the Tattersall Sale Stakes at Doncaster, and now he claimed the maiden allowance in the Granby Plate, for which both Seclusion and Duo put up penalties. The race from the entrance to the cords was left to Cedar and Yard Arm, and the former carried the award by a neck. A good field turned out for the Great Eastern Railway Handicap, and to a certain extent ignoring last year's heroine, Braw Lass, the backers chiefly divided their favours between Sandal, Renown, Wise Man, Monsieur de Paris, and The Shrew. This quintette furnished the first and second in Wise Man and Sandal, of whom Sir Robert Jardine's colt, after half a dozen intermediate failures, came back to the form he betrayed at Liverpool in the Spring, and it looks now as if he ought to have done better in the Portland Plate at Doncaster. Jacobite, a recent arrival from France, did not shine in the Selling Plate on the Rous Course, as when asked to collar Volta he showed his old style of behaviour, and lost by four lengths. Mr. F. Robinson consoled himself for the disappointment by purchasing Volta for 370 guineas, and, in turn, both Jacobite and Yule Tide were claimed. The opposition to Donovan for the Hopeful Stakes was weak in the extreme, and he will doubtless now be put by for the Middle Park Plate, in which his comrade at Heath House—Melanion—is also engaged. With a strong jockey to guide him, Mont d'Or experienced little trouble in carrying off the Welter Handicap, and another decisive affair was the Second Nursery, in which Jack Frost outstayed a party of eight. So far the bookmakers had suffered upon every race, and there seemed poor chance of any change of luck in the Forty-eighth Triennial, as the speculation did not in reality extend beyond Rada and Grafton. Still, they were within an ace of recovering a considerable portion of their previous losses, as, after Grafton had got the measure of Rada, the blinker-wearing Benburb came with a big rush, and was only beaten by the shortest of heads. Surbiton, who had been purchased by Lord Howe, finished much farther off Grafton than in the Great Foal Stakes, and, considering his hard work of the past fortnight, the son of Galopin has proved himself one of the cut-and-come-again sort with a vengeance. Of Rada it can be said that she did not maintain her Autumn character, as, instead of running on as might have been expected, she dropped to nothing in a very few strides. During the afternoon an important move was made on behalf of Traylee for the Cesarewitch, and the pencils were likewise busy upon the Cambridgeshire. Colour had been given to the previous day's outburst against Minting by his confinement to walking exercise, and it is now said that he may be seen no more on a racecourse. His retreat helped Mamia, Danbydale, Friar's Balsam, Bismarck, Veracity, and Traylee forward, and the first-named might take the leading honour of the market before the end of the week. There will again be a big card numerically to-morrow, and my selections are PRINCE SOLTYKOFF'S SELECTED for the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, CAMBALLINA or MIDGE for the Double Trial Plate, KING MONMOUTH or KINGFISHER for the October Handicap, CHERRY BOUNCE for the Forty-first Triennial, EULALIA or SYMPHONY for the Scurry Nursery, MR. ABINGTON'S SELECTED or WINDFALL for the Snailwell Stakes, ORBIT for the Third Zetland Biennial, and TESTATOR for the Rutland Plate.

Newmarket, Wednesday Night. HOTSPUR.

LATEST LONDON BETTING—WEDNESDAY.

CESAREWITCH.

[illegible]

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

[illegible]

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS AND STARTING PRICES.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.

Race.	Horse.	Rider.	Price.
Fourth Zetland Stakes (5)	Rydal	T. Cannon	5 to 4
A Sweepstakes (4)	Simonia	T. Cannon	8 to 11
Granby Plate (7)	Cedar	F. Barrett	3 to 1
Great Eastern Railway Handicap (14)	Wise Man	Wall	11 to 2
Selling Plate (6)	Volta	Rickaby	9 to 4
Hopeful Stakes (3)	Donovan	F. Barrett	12 to 100
Welter Handicap (8)	Mont d'Or	G. Barrett	9 to 4
Second Nursery Plate (9)	Jack Frost	T. Loates	5 to 2
Triennial Produce Stakes (6)	Grafton	F. Barrett	11 to 4

(The figures in parentheses indicate the number of starters.)

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.

WEDNESDAY.

The FIRST YEAR of the FOURTH ZETLAND STAKES, a Biennial Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft; colts, 8st 12lb; fillies, 8st 9lb; each one to the post; winners extra. Bretby Stakes Course. 7 subs.

Duke of Westminster's Rydal, by Bend Or—Windermere, 8st 9lb (T. Cannon) 1
Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Emerald, 8st 9lb (F. Barrett) 2
Mr. H. Milner's Devil's Dance, 8st 12lb (G. Barrett) 3
(Winner trained by Porter.)

Betting—5 to 4 agst Rydal, 7 to 4 agst Devil's Dance, 3 to 1 agst Emerald.

Emerald, in the centre, held a slight lead of the other pair until entering the Abingdon mile bottom, when Devil's Dance was beaten, and Rydal, heading Emerald opposite the stand, won a good race by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 sovs added, for two-yr-olds; colts, 9st; fillies, 8st 11lb; the winner to be sold for 300 sovs; entrance 3 sovs. Bretby Stakes Course (6 furlongs). 7 subs.

Sir F. Johnstone's Simonia, by Peter—Booty, 8st 11lb (T. Cannon) 1
Mr. J. Lowther's Whiteboy, 9st (J. Watts) 2
Mr. T. Jennings, jun.'s, c by Pellegrino—Nadine, 9st (G. Barrett) 3
Gen. Owen Williams's Arbutus, 9st (S. Loates) 0
(Winner trained by Porter.)

Betting—11 to 8 on Simonia, 4 to 1 agst Whiteboy, 100 to 15 agst Arbutus, and 7 to 1 agst Nadine colt.

[illegible]

The GRANBY PLATE of 200 sovs, by subscription of 15 sovs each, h ft, with not less than 100 added, for two-yr-olds; [illegible]

[illegible]

The SECOND NURSERY PLATE (handicap) of 250 sovs, for two-yr-olds; winners extra; the second received 20 sovs, and the third 10 out of the plate; entrance 4 sovs. The last 7 furlongs of the D.M. 30 entries.

Mr. F. V. Gooch's Jack Frost, by Dutch Skater—Winter Queen, 6st 9lb (car 6st 11lb) (T. Loates) 1
Mr. T. Valentine's Cunaxa, 6st 9lb (Mullen) 2
Mr. A. B. Carr's Midge, 8st 6lb (Wall) 3
Captain Seames's Sovereign, 7st 1lb (J. Woodburn) 0
Mr. T. Jennings, jun.'s, Spider, 6st 9lb (G. Chaloner) 0
Mr. T. Chaloner's Bruit d'Or, 8st 2lb (allowed 5lb) (R. Chaloner) 0
Mr. T. Jennings's Cochin China, 6st 7lb (Blake) 0
Mr. Jas. Jousey's Beckenham, 7st 7lb (G. Barrett) 0
Mr. M. Dawson's Brackley, 7st 5lb (Luke) 0
(Winner trained by J. Cannon.)

Betting—5 to 2 agst Jack Frost, 3 to 1 agst Sovereign, 5 to 1 agst Beckenham, 7 to 1 agst Cunaxa, 100 to 15 agst Brackley, 10 to 1 agst Cochin China, and 100 to 8 each agst Spider and Midge.

Bruit d'Or showed the way, closely followed by Brackley and Spider, and these were attended by Jack Frost, Beckenham, and Cunaxa until a quarter of a mile from home, when Jack Frost drew away, and won in a canter by two lengths; a bad third. Sovereign was fourth, Brackley fifth, and Bruit d'Or last.

The SECOND YEAR of the FORTIETH TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 300 added, and 50 sovs for the nominator of the winner; for three-yr-olds; second received 10 per cent., and the third a sum equal to 5 per cent. on the whole stake; colts, 9st; fillies, 8st 11lb; with penalties and allowances; entrance 3 sovs. A.F. (1 mile 2 furlongs 73 yards). 65 subs.

Sir G. Chetwynd's Grafton, by Galopin—Miss Middlewick, 9st (F. Barrett) 1
Duke of Beaufort's Benburb, 8st 7lb (G. Barrett) 2
Lord Falmouth's Rada, 9st (F. Webb) 3
Lord Durham's Doloree, 8st 11lb (Rickaby) 0
Lord Lascelles's East Indian, 8st 7lb (Robinson) 0
Capt. Laing's Surbiton, 9st (T. Cannon) 0
(Winner trained by Sherrard.)

Betting—2 to 1 on Rada, 11 to 4 agst Grafton, 100 to 7 agst Surbiton, 50 to 1 each agst Doloree and East Indian, and 100 to 1 agst Benburb.

Surbiton made play, to the Bushes, where Grafton took up the running, followed by Rada and Benburb. The favourite was pulling double into the Abingdon mile bottom, but she suddenly collapsed coming up the hill, and Grafton, shaking off a desperate challenge from Benburb, won by a short head. Three lengths between second and third. Surbiton was fourth, and East Indian last.

LATEST BETTING ON THE COURSE.

CESAREWITCH.

[illegible]

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

[illegible]

4 to 1 agst Minting with a run (w)

BETTING AT SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS AFTER RACING.

CESAREWITCH.

[illegible]

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

[illegible]

BETTING AT THE SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS—10.30 P.M.

CESAREWITCH.

[illegible]

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

10 to 1 agst Danbydale (off)

PLACE BETTING.

150 to 50 agst Mamia (t)

PROGRAMME FOR THIS DAY—THURSDAY.

(The letter "a" is prefixed to horses which have arrived or are trained here.)

[illegible]

SALE OF BLOODSTOCK AT NEWMARKET.—Only a small company put in an appearance at the Park Paddocks yesterday morning, when Messrs. Tattersall submitted a mixed catalogue of bloodstock. The principal attraction was the horses in training the property of Mr. E. Benzon; but of these only Haslemere changed hands, the colt going to the bid of Mr. Wm. Gilbert for 2,900 guineas, who was acting on commission. Barkham had a reserve of 2,500 placed upon him, which was not reached, and the biddings for the stallion Kingwood, stopped considerably short of 1,000. Rigadoon, Bourton, Castor, and Carrasco were also included in the draft, but each failed to find a purchaser. Lord Rosslyn sent up several lots, but no deal resulted, and, taken altogether, the sale was an entire failure.

The draft of blood stock, which included Oberon, recently shipped by Lord William Beresford to India, reached its destination on Monday last without mishap, all the horses being landed in the best of health.

The first athletic meeting at the Essex County Cricket Ground, Leyton, will be held next Saturday. Over 330 entries have been received, of which 75 are for the One Mile Novices' Bicycle Handicap. The course is an exceptionally fast one, and a special prize has been offered should the record be beaten in the Open Mile Bicycle Handicap. As Osmond, Bramson, and Langley are expected to run, there is a good chance of it being accomplished. The Great Eastern Railway will run special trains as required.

EPSOM RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.

For the Epsom Autumn Races the South-Western Railway Company will run the usual special express trains from London direct to their station at Epsom. Their Offices, 9, Grand Hotel-buildings (under the Grand Hotel), and 30, Regent-street, Piccadilly-circus, will remain open till ten p.m. on Oct. 2 and 3, for the sale of tickets and for giving general information. Tickets may also be procured on and after Saturday, Sept. 29, at Exeter-buildings, Arthur-street West, E.C.; Lavington's, 69, Old Bailey; Dun Horse-yard, High-street, Borough; Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet-street; Swan with Two Necks, Gresham-street, City; George and Blue Boar, Holborn; Red Cap, 6, Camden-road, N.W.; and 96, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; Messrs. Gaze and Sons, 142, Strand; and at the Waterloo Bridge, Vauxhall, Clapham Junction, and Kensington (Addison-road) Stations.

The London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway Company have arranged to run special trains from London direct to their station on the Downs, near the Grand Stand. Their West-end offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, will remain open until ten p.m. on Tuesday, Oct. 2, and Wednesday, 3rd, for the sale of tickets to the Epsom Down Stations at the same fares as charged from Victoria and London Bridge.

LAW NOTICES—THIS DAY.

BANKRUPTCY.—At the BANKRUPTCY COURT, Lincoln's Inn-fields, before Mr. REGISTRAR [illegible], in the SECOND COURT.—For public examination: [illegible]

THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. [illegible]—[ADVT.]

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Wynne Baxter, coroner for East Middlesex, concluded his inquiry, at the Whitechapel Working Lads' Institute, relative to the death of Mrs. Annie Chapman, whose body was found dreadfully cut and mutilated in the yard of 29, Hanbury-street, Whitechapel, early on the morning of Saturday, the 8th inst.

The Coroner inquired if there was any further evidence to be adduced.

Inspector Chandler replied in the negative.

The Coroner then addressed the jury. He said: I congratulate you that your labours are now nearly completed. Although up to the present they have not resulted in the detection of any criminal, I have no doubt that if the perpetrator of this foul murder is eventually discovered, our efforts will not have been useless. The evidence is now on the records of this court, and could be used even if the witnesses were not forthcoming; while the publicity given has already elicited further information, which I shall presently have to mention, and which, I hope I am not sanguine in believing, may perhaps be of the utmost importance. We shall do well to recall the important facts. The deceased was a widow, forty-seven years of age, named Annie Chapman. Her husband was a coachman living at Windsor. For three or four years before his death she had lived apart from her husband, who allowed her 10s a week until his death at Christmas, 1886. Evidently she had lived an immoral life for some time, and her habits and surroundings had become worse since her means had failed. Her relations were no longer visited by her, and her brother had not seen her for five months, when she borrowed a small sum from him. She lived principally in the common lodging houses in the neighbourhood of Spitalfields, where such as she herd like cattle, and she showed signs of great deprivation, as if she had been badly fed. The glimpses of life in these dens which the evidence in this case discloses is sufficient to make us feel that there is much in the nineteenth century civilisation of which we have small reason to be proud; but you who are constantly called together to hear the sad tale of starvation, or semi-starvation, of misery, immorality, and wickedness which some of the occupants of the 5,000 beds in this district have every week to relate to coroner's inquests, do not require to be reminded of what life in a Spitalfields lodging-house means. It was in one of these that the older bruises found on the temple and in front of the chest of the deceased were received, in a trumpery quarrel, a week before her death. It was in one of these that she was seen a few hours before her mangled remains were discovered. On the afternoon and evening of Friday, Sept. 7, she divided her time partly in such a place at 35, Dorset-street, and partly in the Ringers public-house, where she spent whatever money she had; so that between one and two on the morning of Saturday, when the money for her bed is demanded, she is obliged to admit that she is without means, and at once turns out into the street to find it. She leaves there at 1.45 a.m., is seen off the premises by the night watchman, and is observed to turn down Little Paternoster-row into Brushfield-street, and not in the more direct route to Hanbury-street. On her wedding finger she was wearing two or three rings, which appear to have been palpably of base metal, as the witnesses are all clear about their material and value. We now lose sight of her for about four hours, but at half-past five, Mrs. Long is in Hanbury-street on her way from home in Church-street, Whitechapel, to Spitalfields Market. She walked on the northern side of the road going westward, and remembers having seen a man and woman standing a few yards from the place where the deceased is afterwards found. And, although she did not know Annie Chapman, she is positive that that woman was deceased. The two were talking loudly, but not sufficiently so to arouse her suspicions that there was anything wrong. Such words as she overheard were not calculated to do so. The laconic inquiry of the man, "Will you?" and the simple assent of the woman, viewed in the light of subsequent events, can be easily translated and explained. Mrs. Long passed on her way, and neither saw nor heard anything more of her, and this is the last time she is known to have been alive. There is some conflict in the evidence about the time at which the deceased was despatched. It is not unusual to find inaccuracy in such details, but this variation is not very great or very important. She was found dead about six o'clock. She was not in the yard when Richardson was there at 4.50 a.m. She was talking outside the house at half-past five when Mrs. Long passed them. Cadosh says it was about 5.20 when he was in the backyard of the adjoining house, and heard a voice say "No," and three or four minutes afterwards a fall against the fence; but if he is out of his reckoning but a quarter of an hour, the discrepancy in the evidence of fact vanishes, and he may be mistaken, for he admits that he did not get up till a quarter past five, and that it was after the half-hour when he passed Spitalfields clock. It is true that Dr. Phillips thinks that when he saw the body at 6.30 the deceased had been dead at least two hours, but he admits that the coldness of the morning and the great loss of blood may affect his opinion; and if the evidence of the other witnesses be correct, Dr. Phillips has miscalculated the effect of those forces. But many minutes after Mrs. Long passed the man and woman cannot have elapsed before the deceased became a mutilated corpse in the yard of 29, Hanbury-street, close by where she was last seen by any witness. This place is a fair sample of a large number of houses in the neighbourhood. It was built, like hundreds of others, for the Spitalfields weavers, and when hand-looms were driven out by steam and power, these were converted into dwellings for the poor. Its size is about such as a superior artisan would occupy in the country, but its condition is such as would to a certainty leave it without a tenant. In this place seventeen persons were living, from a woman and her son sleeping in a cat's-meat shop on the ground floor to Davis and his wife and their three grown-up sons, all sleeping together in an attic. The street door and the yard door were never locked, and the passage and yard appear to have been constantly used by people who had no legitimate business there. There is little doubt that the deceased knew the place, for it was only 300 or 400 yards from where she lodged. If so, it is quite unnecessary to assume that her companion had any knowledge—in fact, it is easier to believe that he was ignorant both of the nest of living beings by whom he was surrounded, and of their occupations and habits. Some were on the move late at night, some were up long before the sun. A carman, named Thompson, left the house for his work as early as 3.50 a.m.; an hour later John Richardson was paying the house a visit of inspection; shortly after 5.15 Cadosh, who lived in the next house, was in the adjoining yard twice. Davis, the carman, who occupied the third floor front, heard the church clock strike a quarter to six, got up, had a cup of tea, and went into the back yard, and was horrified to find the mangled body of deceased. It was then a little after six a.m.—a very little, for at ten minutes past the hour Inspector Chandler had been informed of the discovery while on duty in Commercial-street. There is nothing to suggest that the deceased was not fully conscious of what she was doing. It is true that she had passed through some stages of intoxication, for although she appeared perfectly sober to her friend who met her in Dorset-street at five o'clock the previous evening, she had been drinking afterwards; and when she left the lodging-house shortly before two o'clock the night watchman noticed that she was the worse for drink, but not badly so, while the deputy asserts that, though she had evidently been drinking, she could walk straight, and it was probably only malt liquor that she had taken, and its effects would pass off quicker than if she had taken spirits. Consequently it is not surprising to find that Mrs. Long saw nothing to make her think that the deceased was the worse for drink. Moreover, it is unlikely that she could have had the opportunity of getting intoxicants. Again, the post-mortem examination shows that while the stomach contained a meal of food there was no sign of fluid and no appearance of her having taken alcohol, and Dr. Phillips is convinced that she had not taken any alcohol for some time. The deceased, therefore, entered the yard in full possession of her faculties; although with a very different object from her companion. From the evidence which the condition of the yard affords and the medical examination discloses, it appears that after the two had passed through the passage and opened the swing-door at the end, they descended the three steps into the yard. On their left hand side there was a recess between those steps and the palings. Here a few feet from the house and a less distance from the paling they must have stood. The wretch must have then seized the deceased, perhaps with Judas-like approaches. He seized her by the chin. He pressed her throat, and while thus preventing the slightest cry, he at the same time produced insensibility and suffocation. There is no evidence of any struggle. The clothes are not torn. Even in these preliminaries, the wretch seems to have known how to carry out efficiently his nefarious work. The deceased was then lowered to the ground, and laid on her back; and although in doing so she may have fallen slightly against the fence, this movement was probably effected with care. Her throat was then cut in two places with savage determination, and the injuries to the abdomen commenced. All was done with cool impudence and reckless daring; but, perhaps, nothing is more noticeable than the emptying of her pockets, and the arrangement of their contents with business-like precision in order near her feet. The murder seems, like the Buck's-row case, to have been carried out without any cry. Sixteen people were in the house. The partitions of the different rooms are of wood. Davis was not asleep after three a.m., except for three-quarters of an hour, or less, between five and 5.45. Mrs. Richardson only dozed after three a.m., and heard no noise during the night. Mrs. Hardman, who occupies the front ground-floor room, did not awake until the noise succeeding the finding of the body had commenced, and none of the occupants of the houses by which the yard is surrounded heard anything suspicious. The brute who committed the offence did not even take the trouble to cover up his ghastly work, but left the body exposed to the view of the first comer. This accords but little with the trouble taken with the rings, and suggests either that he had at length been disturbed, or that as the daylight broke a sudden fear suggested the danger of detection that he was running. There are two things missing. Her rings had been wrenched from her fingers and have not been found, and the uterus has been removed. The body has not been dissected, but the injuries have been made by some one who had considerable anatomical skill and knowledge. There are no meaningless cuts. It was done by one who knew where to find what he wanted, what difficulties he would have to contend against, and how he should use his knife, so as to abstract the organ without injury to it. No unskilled person could have known where to find it, or have recognised it when it was found. For instance, no mere slaughterer of animals could have carried out these operations. It must have been some one accustomed to the post-mortem room. The conclusion that the desire was to possess the missing part seems overwhelming. If the object were robbery, these injuries were meaningless, for death had previously resulted from the loss of blood at the neck. Moreover, when we find an easily accomplished theft of some paltry brass rings and such an operation, after, at least, a quarter of an hour's work, and by a skilled person, we are driven to the deduction that the mutilation was the object, and the theft of the rings was only a thin-veiled blind, an attempt to prevent the real intention being discovered. Had not the medical examination been of a thorough and searching character, it might easily have been left unnoticed. The difficulty in believing that this was the real purport of the murderer is natural. It is abhorrent to our feelings to conclude that a life should be taken for so slight an object; but, when rightly considered, the reasons for most murders are altogether out of proportion to the guilt. It has been suggested that the criminal is a lunatic with morbid feelings. This may or may not be the case; but the object of the murderer appears palpably shown by the facts, and it is not necessary to assume lunacy, for it is clear that there is a market for the object of the murder. To show you this, I must mention a fact which at the same time proves the assistance which publicity and the newspaper press afford in the detection of crime. Within a few hours of the issue of the morning papers containing a report of the medical evidence given at the last sitting of the Court, I received a communication from an officer of one of our great medical schools, that they had information which might or might not have a distinct bearing on our inquiry. I attended at the first opportunity, and was told by the sub-curator of the Pathological Museum that some months ago an American had called on him, and asked him to procure a number of specimens of the organ that was missing in the deceased. He stated his willingness to give £20 for each, and explained that his object was to issue an actual specimen with each copy of a publication on which he was then engaged. Although he was told that his wish was impossible to be complied with, he still urged his request. He desired them preserved, not in spirits of wine, the usual medium, but in glycerine, in order to preserve them in a flaccid condition, and he wished them sent to America direct. It is known that this request was repeated to another institution of a similar character. Now, is it not possible that the knowledge of this demand may have incited some abandoned wretch to possess himself of a specimen. It seems beyond belief that such inhuman wickedness could enter into the mind of any man, but unfortunately our criminal annals prove that every crime is possible. I need hardly say that I at once communicated my information to the Detective Department at Scotland-yard. Of course I do not know what use has been made of it, but I believe that publicity may possibly further elucidate this fact, and, therefore, I have not withheld from you my knowledge. By means of the press some further explanation may be forthcoming from America if not from here. I have endeavoured to suggest to you the object with which this offence was committed, and the class of person who must have perpetrated it. The greatest deterrent from crime is the conviction that detection and punishment will follow with rapidity and certainty, and it may be that the impunity with which Mary Ann Smith and Anne Tabram were murdered suggested the possibility of such horrid crimes as those which you and another jury have been recently considering. It is, therefore, a great misfortune that nearly three weeks have elapsed without the chief actor in this awful tragedy having been discovered. Surely, it is not too much even yet to hope that the ingenuity of our detective force will succeed in unearthing this monster. It is not as if there were no clue to the character of the criminal or the cause of his crime. His object is clearly divulged. His anatomical skill carries him out of the category of a common criminal, for his knowledge could only have been obtained by assisting at post-mortems, or by frequenting the post-mortem room. Thus the class in which search must be made, although a large one, is limited. Moreover it must have been a man who was from home, if not all night, at least during the early hours of Sept. 8. His hands were undoubtedly bloodstained, for he did not stop to use the tap in the yard as the pan of clean water under it shows. If the theory of lunacy be correct—which I very much doubt—the class is still further limited; while, if Mrs. Long's memory does not fail, and the assumption be correct that the man who was talking to the deceased at half-past five was the culprit, he is even more clearly defined. In addition to his former description, we should know that he was a foreigner of dark complexion, over forty years of age, a little taller than the deceased, of shabby-genteel appearance, with a brown deer-stalker hat on his head, and a dark coat on his back. If your views accord with mine, you will be of opinion that we are confronted with a murder of no ordinary character, committed not from jealousy, revenge, or robbery, but from motives less adequate than the many which still disgrace our civilisation, mar our progress, and blot the pages of our Christianity. I cannot conclude my remarks without thanking you for the attention you have given to the case, and the assistance you have rendered me in our efforts to elucidate the truth of this horrible tragedy.

The Foreman: We can only find one verdict—that of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. We were about to add a rider with respect to the condition of the mortuary, but that having been done by a previous jury it is unnecessary.

A verdict of wilful murder against a person or persons unknown was then entered.

THE MERTON SHOOTING CASE.

At the Wandsworth Police-court, yesterday, James Young, a house painter, surrendered to answer the charge of shooting Edgar Woolley, an assistant to his brother, a draper, of High-street, Merton, with intent to murder him.

Mr. Keith Frith appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Corrie Grant, instructed by Mr. W. A. Colyer, represented the accused.

Mr. Keith Frith, referring to the proceedings on the last occasion, said the prosecutor had been unable to attend the court before not only on account of bodily pain but of mental agitation.

Mr. Curtis Bennett: He is now here on a subpœna.

Edgar Woolley, who walked lame, deposed that Miss Grace Young was in the service of his brother, by whom he was also employed.

Mr. Keith Frith: I don't wish to beat about the bush. On Sept. 1 Miss Young was pregnant by you?

Witness: She was supposed to be.

Mr. Corrie Grant: Let us have a clear answer.

The witness went on to say that on Sept. 1 the accused called at his brother's shop and inquired if his name was Edgar Woolley. He replied "Yes." He then said, "You know the condition of my daughter. Do you intend to marry her?" He answered, "I can't." Young repeated the question, and he again answered, "I can't." The accused then said, "You have not married the other girl, as I have been there to see." Witness did not remember making any answer to this. The accused asked him a third time if he was going to marry Miss Young, and he answered "No."

Mr. Keith Frith: What next happened?

Witness: He presented a revolver at my face, and I felt something strike me on the tie and pass over my shoulder. I ran upstairs directly, and met his daughter on the stairs. I got half-way up, when I heard a second report, and the bullet struck me on the left thigh. I made the remark, "That has got me." I went into a room, and was subsequently removed to Guy's Hospital. I am still an out-patient of that institution. I have not suffered much pain, but I experience a difficulty in getting about. I did not give the prisoner into custody.

Mr. Keith Frith: Have you felt able in body and mind to attend the court before?

Witness: No.

Mr. Corrie Grant: Did the accused tell you that you had ruined his daughter?

Witness: I think something of the kind was said. I said I was sorry for her condition.

Mr. Corrie Grant: When the accused said you had ruined his daughter did you say "Yes"?

Witness: I don't recollect what I said.

Mr. Corrie Grant: Did you seduce Miss Grace Young?

Witness: I don't know what you mean.

Mr. Corrie Grant: What?

Mr. Curtis Bennett: How old are you?

Witness: Thirty.

Mr. Corrie Grant: Did you or did you not seduce Grace Young?

Witness: Explain what you mean. If you ask me straight I'll answer you.

Mr. Corrie Grant said he would not press the question.

Mr. Keith Frith said the question should be put in a manner which could be understood.

Mr. Curtis Bennett remarked that a man of thirty ought to understand what counsel meant.

In answer to a further question by Mr. Corrie Grant, witness said he was engaged to a young lady who was also in the same condition as Miss Young.

Mr. Corrie Grant: Did you seduce her?

Witness: I suppose so, if I understand what you mean. (Sensation.) When the accused was speaking to me I was standing with my hands in my pocket. Mrs. Young, the mother, had called upon me three times, and asked me what I was going to do. I could not give her any decided answer. I told her on one occasion to take her daughter home and do the best she could for her. I swear that I did not tell her that I was married. I told her I could not have two wives. I have told Miss Young, in a laughing manner, that I was married.

Mr. Corrie Grant: Did you tell her you were married before you seduced her?

Witness: No. When Young was speaking to me he appeared to be suffering from excitement.

Miss Young was recalled, and asked by Mr. Keith Frith if she had heard her father use threats towards Woolley, she said she had not.

Mr. Cruikshank, a dresser at Guy's Hospital, having described the nature of the bullet wound,

Mr. Curtis Bennett granted a further remand, and accepted bail, but said it might be a question next week whether it should be extended.

AUCTION SUMMARY—THIS DAY.

C. C. and T. MOORE, at the Mart, at two, properties.—[illegible]

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

	Miles open. 1888.	Miles open. 1887.	Receipts. 1888.	Receipts. 1887.
Swansea and Merthyr, Sept. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buenos Ayres and Rosario, Sept. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cambrian, Sept. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Argentine, Sept. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hull, Barnsley, & W. Riding Junction, Sept. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London and South-Western, Sept. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London, Chatham, & Dover, Sept. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London, Tilbury, & Southend, Sept. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mersey, Sept. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Puerto Cabello and Valencia, Aug. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Flanders, Sept. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dr. Parker resumes his Thursday Morning Services in the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, to-day at noon.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—Ladies and gentlemen prematurely grey, who have despaired of a restoration of the beauty of this wonderful natural ornament, will be surprised at the beneficial effect produced by a few applications of The Mexican Hair Renewer. The vital forces of the organs on which the hair depends will be re-established, and the growth resume the luxuriance and colour of youth.—Of all Chemists and Hairdressers, price 3s. 6d. per bottle.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

TOUR OF KAISER WILHELM.

[TELEGRAMS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BERLIN, Sept. 26.

The *Russische Correspondenz*, published in Berlin, contains an article to-day from St. Petersburg on the "general situation" which has evidently been inspired. Its substance is that in Russian political circles on the banks of the Neva it is believed:

That the situation has rather improved since Count Kalnoky's visit to Friedrichsruh; that Kaiser Wilhelm and the Chancellor are thoroughly acquainted with Russia's moderate and reasonable demands anent the "Bulgarian question" and the "Balkan Peninsular" "claims, the sole object of which is to get rid of any danger of a collision with Austria;" that Grand-Duke Nicholas' presence at the Müncheberg manœuvres and Count Herbert von Bismarck's visit to Count Paul Schouvaloff are sure signs of the good relations existing between Russia and Germany; that Germany admits Russia's claims with regard to Bulgaria as in general justifiable; and, finally, that if people are as much imbued with the desire of peace in Vienna as in St. Petersburg, and will only restrain the Magyars just as the Panslavists have been pushed into the background, a sense of security will be produced of itself, and "Eastern matters" will cease to be an "Apple of Discord" among the nations of Europe.

The article concludes as follows: "It seems as if what was begun in St. Petersburg will be concluded in Vienna and Rome."

This is evidently the Russian view of the matter, and must be taken *cum grano salis* and in connection with what I told you last night.

At any rate, Russia and Austria use polite language to one another now, and the authorities in Berlin are believed to be extremely satisfied at the roseate hue of the general outlook.

VIENNA, Sept. 26.

The King of Saxony is expected to arrive here on Oct. 4, and will accompany the Emperor of Austria and the German Emperor to Styria. On the evening of the fourth there will be a banquet at the Palace, and on the afternoon of the fifth their Majesties will leave by special train for Mürzsteg, where the chamois-shooting takes place. During the Emperor William's stay in Vienna there will be no public entertainment, the German Court being still in mourning. The Crown-Princess and most of the members of the Imperial family will return to Vienna before Kaiser William arrives.

There is some talk of King Milan coming to Vienna while the German Emperor is here.

GERMANY AND ZANZIBAR.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, Sept. 26.

The public is getting very impatient about the news from Zanzibar, especially as the German East-African Company remains totally silent. Already some organs of the press are clamouring for Arab blood in revenge for the Germans who have perished at Kelwa. This is, as I understand, the danger of the situation.

It is to be hoped that the British and German Governments will be able to go hand-in-hand towards the settlement of the matter without further bloodshed; but, if all is true that we hear, there is considerable danger of unpleasant incidents.

NEWS FROM VIENNA.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

VIENNA, Sept. 26.

The Empress is expected here at the beginning of the month. After the departure of the German Emperor her Majesty will go for a cruise of some weeks along the Dalmatian-coast to the Ionian Islands.

To-morrow the King of Greece will have an interview with the Emperor, who returns to Vienna in the forenoon. To-morrow evening King George leaves for Gmunden, on a visit to the Duke of Cumberland.

Prince Frederick Charles of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen met with a singular accident while shooting a stag a couple of days ago in the Thuringian-forest. A herd of six broke through the thicket just where the Prince was standing with the beaters coming towards him. He was knocked down, trampled upon, and badly bruised about the head.

Intelligence coming from Meran throws some light on the mystery of the missing tourist of the Tyrol reported in one of my recent despatches. Dr. Schieck's watch has been found in the possession of a mountain-shepherd, who offered it to a goldsmith for sale. The man was arrested, and with him a second shepherd. According to their statement Dr. Schieck spent the night of Aug. 10 in their hut, at the foot of the Sursala Alp, on the frontier of Tyrol and Switzerland. They say that on the following morning he continued his journey; that three days later, while tending their sheep, they discovered his lifeless body in a solitary spot, and that they appropriated the watch, which they found in his pocket. A telescope, different articles of clothing, and a guide-book were found in their hut. The affair is creating a considerable sensation, as the Tyrol has always been regarded as the safest Province of the Empire for pedestrians.

The Siberian Pacific Railroad has not yet been commenced, and already a new Siberian railway is projected. It will be called after the river Obi. Its connection with the bed of that stream and with a suitable port to the west of Waigats Island will open a double new road to Siberia by land and by water. It is proposed to "circumvent" the mouth of the river Obi, the Peninsula of Yalmal, and the Kara Sea, which are difficult of access, owing to the masses of drifting ice. The new route will only be 400 *versts* long; taking a North-Westerly direction from the mouth of the river Obi to the Waigats Sea, in a bay of which a harbour is to be built. The site chosen for this harbour is sheltered from the wind by the Pae-Choi Mountains. The country being level and well studded with forests, the construction of the line will offer little difficulty. The entire cost, including the harbour, is estimated at 20,000,000 roubles. Under existing conditions the transport of merchandise from Barnaul, *viâ* Tiumen, Perm, and St. Petersburg, to London takes three months, whereas by the new line two months will be saved. Western-Siberia produces annually 30,000,000 Russian *poods* of wheat. The opening of the Obi line will materially increase commercial intercourse with the West, and be the means of supplying the European market with wheat at a considerably lower price than that produced at home.

UNITED STATES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The *New York Herald* to-day publishes a synopsis of the Tariff Bill drawn up by the Republican Senators to replace Mr. Mills's bill. According to this, the measure effects reductions amounting to about $70,000,000, distributed as follows: Tobacco, $30,000,000; sugar, $25,000,000; the free list, $5,000,000; and alcohol used in the arts, $10,000,000. These reductions, except in the case of sugar, amount to little more than a readjustment of the existing duties, and some will have the effect of increasing the revenue. The bill makes the duties specific where possible. Wool is given more protection than ever. The additions to the free list comprise principally drugs and chemicals. The pottery schedule has been readjusted with a slight increase where it has been thought necessary; duties on metals are practically unchanged; the rate on cotton bagging is considerably reduced, while the duty on clothing-wools of the finer grades is increased from 12c to 13c per pound—this is the only change in raw wool. The woollen schedule is pretty thoroughly overhauled, worsteds are to be classed as woollen goods to prevent undervaluation. The silk schedule is unchanged; duties on some grades of cutlery are increased in order to keep out some cheap German manufactures.

A telegram from Washington announces that thirty-four new items are already added to the free list, and that more are likely to be included. The duty on sugar and rice is cut 50 per cent., while that on salt and lumber is practically unchanged; the bill also provides for the repeal of the entire tobacco tax, but this may be modified.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 25.—One hundred and forty-three fresh cases of yellow fever have been registered here during the past twenty-four hours, eighty-four of the persons attacked being negroes.

PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF BECHUANALAND.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 26.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, in addressing his constituents at East London, announced that the Imperial Government was prepared to annex Bechuanaland to Cape Colony, free of expense to the latter.

The Colonial Government, he added, was considering the matter.

Max Greger's Carlowitz has become very popular. It is unequalled as a light dinner claret. [illegible] Max Greger, Limited, Wine Merchants [illegible].—[ADVERTISEMENT.]

INVESTMENT OF SUAKIN.

ATTACK ON THE TOWN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SUAKIN, Sept. 26 (6.0 P.M.)

At midnight yesterday the enemy burned part of the enclosure round the Water-fort, and attempted an assault upon the fort itself. They were, however, driven off with severe loss by a heavy artillery fire, case-shot being used.

The loss on the British side was one gunner, who was shot dead in the fort. The sloop Gannet is now firing on the enemy, who are making an attempt to entrench themselves in front of the Foolah-fort.

Deserters who have come in here report that the enemy's camp has been further reinforced, but that much sickness prevails; they also state that the cholera has broken out at Khartoum.

Great energy is being displayed by the British in strengthening the forts and lines, several extra guns being mounted and wells sunk in the ditches and Water-forts.

Europeans are greatly reassured by the presence of the foreign war-vessels, and by the raising of an irregular force under Sergeant-Major Plunkett, of the Cheshire Regiment. Sheenawa Bey has also placed his caravanserai at the disposal of the military.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Stocks opened firm and active. Later a general advance ensued, and the market closed strong, at the highest figures of the day. Money easy. Petroleum and iron quiet but steady. Flour quieter. Sugar firm but quiet. Tin firm.

	Yesterday's Prices.	To-day's Prices.
Call Money, U.S. Government Bonds	2 p.c.	2 p.c.
Call Money, Other Securities	2 p.c.	2 p.c.
Exchange on London, Sixty Days	4 84½	4 84½
Cable Transfers	4 88½	4 88½
Exchange on Paris (60 days' sight)	5 23¾	5 23¾
Exchange on Berlin (60 days' sight)	94⅝	94⅝
Four per Cent. U.S. Funded Loan	129¾	129¾
Western Union Telegraph Shares	83¾	83⅞
Canada Southern Shares	53¾	54⅞
Canadian Pacific Shares	57	58¼
Central of New Jersey Shares	88⅞	89
Central Pacific Shares	35	35
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy	113	113¼
Chicago and North-West. Ordinary	111½	112¼
Chicago and North-West. Pref. Shrs.	141½	142
Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Shrs.	65¼	65⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee, &c., Preferred	107	107¼
Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western	141⅝	142⅜
Denver and Rio Grande Shares	askd. 21	20¼
Illinois Central Shares	116¼	116¼
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	101¼	101¼
Louisville and Nashville Shares	58¾	59¼
Michigan Central Shares	89⅞	89⅞
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Shares	11½	12
New York, Lake Erie, and Western	29¼	29⅞
New York, ditto, 2nd Mort. Bnds.	100¼	101
New York Central and Hudson River	109¼	109⅜
New York, Ontario, and Western	17	17¼
Northern Pacific Common Stock	26¼	26⅝
Northern Pacific Preferred Stock	59¼	60¼
Norfolk and Western Pref. Shares	56¼	57¼
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	24⅞	25¼
Oregon and Trans-Continental	29⅞	31
Philadelphia and Reading Shares	52	52¼
St. Louis & San Francisco Com. Shrs.	32¼	32
St. Louis & San Francisco Pref. Shrs.	71¼	71
St. Louis & S. Francisco First Prf. Shrs.	111¼	112¼
Union Pacific Shares	60¼	60¼
Wabash, S. Louis, & Pacific Com. Shrs.	14¼	16
Wabash, S. Louis, & Pacific Pref. Shrs.	26¼	26⅝
Cotton, Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports	23,000	20,000
Cotton, Day's Export to Great Britain	4,000	8,000
Cotton, Day's Export to Continent	2,000	1,000
Cotton, Middling Upland, on spot	10¼	10 1-16
Petroleum, Crude	6⅞	6⅞
Petroleum, Standard White	7¾	7¾
Petroleum, Pipe Line Certificates	93	93¼
Spirits of Turpentine	41½	41¼
Lard, Wilcox's	10 75	10 75
Lard, Wilcox's Futures (Oct. del.)	11 00	11 00
Tallow, Prime City	5¼	5¼
Sugar, Fair Refining Muscovados	5¼	5¼
Corn, New Western	53⅞	51¼
Wheat, Spring, No. 2, Chicago	102	101½
Coffee, Fair Rio, on spot	14¼	14⅜
Flour, Extra State Shipping Brands	3.60 3.80	3.60 3.80
Iron, Coltness, No. 1	21 25	21 00
Tin, Straits	23 45	23 70
Steel Rails	29	29
Copper (Oct. delivery)	—	17 35
Freight Petroleum to United Kingdom	*4s 0d	†4s 0d
Freight for Grain, stm. to L'pool, pr. bl.	4¼d	4¼d
Freight ditto London, do.	5¼d	5¼d
Freight for Cotton to Liverpool	7-32	7-32
PHILADELPHIA.		
Pennsylvania Railroad Shares	55¼	55⅝
Petroleum, Standard White	7¾	7¾
NEW ORLEANS.		
Cotton, Middling, on spot	9⅞	9¾

* † To arrive 5s 3d.

PRICES FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Wheat was easier at the opening, with values ⅛c down, with sales of November at 103¾ and 103½. Prices fell off early in the day, on bulls unloading, and November sold at 102⅞ and May at 108½. Some recovery ensued on reports that only a small percentage of the new spring crop is passing inspection as contract grade. Export dealing was again light and speculative business extensive. At the close the tone is weak, ⅜c to ⅝c down. On the curb prices were quoted about ⅛c under the official close.

Sales, futures, 13,656,000 bushels; spot, 165,000 bushels. Receipts, 200,000 bushels; same day last year, 173,432 bushels. Clearances, 30,000 bushels.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
To-day	101¼	102⅜	103	104¼	105¼	108⅜
Yesterday	102	103¼	103⅞	105¼	105⅞	109¼

Corn at the opening was easy at ⅛c decline, and has been subject to heavy sales on bulls taking profits. Purchases for export were fair, but the closing is weak, 1¼c to 1½c down.

Sales, futures, 3,152,000 bushels; spot, 217,000 bushels. Receipts, 100,000 bushels; same day last year, 71,570 bushels. Clearances, 90,000 bushels.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
To-day	51	51	51¼	—	47¼
Yesterday	—	52¼	52⅜	52¼	48¼

Lard opened steady, but developed a weaker tone, in unison with other markets. After some free selling, and only a light shipping trade, the close is weak at the quotations.

Sales, 1,000 tierces.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
To-day	—	10.55	—	8.55	8.40	—
Yesterday	—	10.60	9.00	8.65	8.35	—

Coffee at the opening was firmer, with prices 5 points up for October, 10 points up for November, and 15 points up for December. The market had a hardening tendency early in the day, with sales as follows: December, 1,120; February, 1,075; and June, at 1,065. A fair business was put through in most positions, and the closing is steady, 15 to 20 points over yesterday.

Sales, 51,700 bags.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
To-day—	12.10	12.10	11.60	11.35	10.90	10.85	10.85	10.80	10.85	10.90
Yesterday—	12.05	12.15	11.60	11.10	10.75	10.70	10.70	10.70	10.75	10.75

Cotton has been in some request to cover near at hand contracts, and closes steady 2 to 5 points dearer.

Sales, 54,100 bales.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.
To-day—	9.80	9.66	9.63	9.69	9.75	9.86	9.93	10.00	10.09
Yesterday—	9.85	9.64	9.6	9.66	9.73	9.80	9.90	9.97	10.06

Petroleum Pipe Line Certificates opened firmer at 93⅛c, and have maintained a better tone with some local buying, closing steady at 93¼c.

Sales, 1,155,000 barrels; pipe-line runs, 46,000 barrels; shipment from regions, 59,000 barrels.

Copper has ruled inactive, with little passing, closing at 17.35 bid for October delivery.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Wheat opened unchanged to ⅛c lower, with sales as follows: October, 97½; November, 97⅞; December, 98⅛ to 98¼; and May, 100⅞ to 101. The market broke somewhat rapidly on bulls realising, and sales were recorded for December delivery at 97c; October, 96⅛c; and May, 99⅞c. Some fluctuation resulted on adverse reports as to the spring crop, but the market finally settled weak, 2c up for September, ⅛c up for October, but ⅛c to ⅜c down for distant positions. Curb values were quotably ⅛c under the official closing.

Receipts, 470,000 bushels; same day last year, 542,970 bushels.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May.
To-day	104	98	97¼	97⅜	100⅞
Yesterday	102	97⅞	97⅞	98¼	100⅞

Corn was firm at the opening, with prices ⅛c dearer, but gave way later on bulls unloading, and the close is easy at a slight fall on distant months.

Receipts, 500,000 bushels; same day last year, 492,504 bushels.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
To-day	42¼	42⅜	41⅞	—	38¼	39⅜
Yesterday	42⅜	42¼	41¼	38¼	37¼	39⅜

Lard opened without change in values, and has been more freely offered for forward positions, closing weak at the quotations.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
To-day	10.10	10.30	—	—	8.10
Yesterday	10.60	10.50	9.37½	—	8.15

Pork fell off on early trading, October selling at 14.55, and year at 13.60; but recovered slightly, and closes steady at 7½ to 27½ points decline.

Receipts: Hogs, 13,000; same day last year, 18,369.

	Sept.	Nov.	Year Pork.
To-day	14.57½	13.70	13.55
Yesterday	14.65	13.97½	13.62½

Ribs have been depressed, and somewhat irregular on holders realising; but close about steady 7½ to 15 points down.

	Sept.	Oct.	Jan.
To-day	8.52½	8.50	6.97½
Yesterday	8.67½	8.65	7.05

Bacon is easier, light hogs are fine and heavy, ten points lower.

Receipts: Hogs, Western Cities, 35,000; same day last year, 33,000.

	Clear middle halves.	Light hogs.	Heavy hogs.
To-day	5.55	5.60	5.35
Yesterday	5.62	5.65	5.45

The provision market has ruled fairly steady.

Superfluous Hairs Removed by Electrolysis. Harness's improved painless method is strongly recommended by the leading medical authorities as thoroughly reliable and harmless. An experienced, skilful medical attendant may be consulted daily, free of charge, at Harness' Electropathic Establishment, 52, Oxford-street, London, W. (corner of Rathbone-place). Call to-day if possible.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Sealskin Garments and Ladies' Furs at half-price. Alaska sealskin Ulsters, £4, £5, and £6 each; sealskin jackets, from £5, half price. Gents' fur-lined coats, £5 and £6. [illegible] Fur Warehouse, [illegible] Newgate-st, [illegible].—[ADVT.]

TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING.—For advice how to open respectably from any amount, however small or large, [illegible] Lesser Friedlander, Tobacconists' Complete Furnishers [illegible]. Estimates free.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]

GERMAN COURT AND POLITICS.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, Sept. 26.

Early this morning the Kaiser went out deer-stalking near Detmold, and a fine stag, with fourteen tines, fell to his gun. The scene of his Majesty's sport—the Teutoburg Forest—is of historical interest in connection with Arminius, or Hermann, the Chief of the Cheruschi, to whose memory a statue was erected in 1875, and unveiled in presence of the Emperor William the First.

The alleged "Diary" of the late Kaiser Friedrich continues to be a subject of interesting discussion; but everybody with a spark of love for the late Monarch and his country regrets the indiscretion that has been committed. In South Germany people are anything but pleased with the revelations, and the Ultramontanes are already trying to foment discord there against Prince von Bismarck. This I have from a well-informed and able Bavarian Roman-Catholic, who also assured me that Kaiser Wilhelm will be received enthusiastically by the Bavarians.

I imagine that the German Government is getting a little impatient at the law's delay in Paris with regard to the prisoner Garnier, who tried some weeks ago to commit murder in the German Embassy in the French capital.

A *communiqué* from Berlin to the *Cologne Gazette* which smacks rather semi-officially points out that it is strange doctors there should require so much time to prove whether a prisoner is sane or not. It is also affirmed that the French Government displayed a want of goodwill in the matter, and that M. Goblet never even expressed his regret at what had happened. "If," concludes the writer "the object of this delay is to shelve the matter the French Government will not attain their end."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The *Freisinnige Zeitung* this evening states that the publishers of the *Deutsche Rundschau* to-day promised to supply them with some additional copies of the late Emperor Frederick's diary, but that on sending their messenger for them he was informed that the further issue of the diary had been prohibited. In reply to a later inquiry by the editor of the journal, the publishers declined to give further explanations.

A MEXICAN RAID.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

The latest reports regarding the disturbances at Rio Grande City, Texas, state that the town is in the possession of a thousand armed Mexicans.

The telegraph wires have been cut, and railway communication with the town is interrupted.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CHANCERY DIVISION, Sept. 26.

(Before the Right Hon. Sir JAMES HANNEN, sitting as Vacation Judge.)

RE SHARE EXCHANGE AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

This was a petition presented by Mr. A. Powell, a judgment creditor, asking for the winding-up of this company, which was incorporated in February of the present year, with the object of carrying on the business of stock and share dealers and brokers, with a nominal capital of £10,000, divided into 1,000 shares of £10 each. Only twenty-five shares, however, were issued. The petitioner had recovered judgment for the sum of £408 19s 6d and costs. Application that the petition should stand over for a month was made on behalf of the company, which, however, had filed no affidavit.

His lordship made the usual winding-up order, but directed that it should not be drawn up for a week.

DUFFY AND ANOTHER V. HUGHES.

This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiffs that a writ of attachment might issue to commit the defendant, a solicitor, to prison for disobedience to an order made on July 13 ordering him to pay a sum of £1,500 into court by Aug. 1. On behalf of Mr. Hughes it was stated that he was a trustee and had never received one penny of the £1,500 in question. He had already paid £500 out of his own pocket, and now asked that the motion should stand over until next sittings on his undertaking to pay another £250 within a fortnight.

Mr. Millar, Q.C., appeared in support of the motion; and Mr. Eve for the defendant.

His lordship directed the motion to stand over until the second motion day in next sittings; if, however, the £250 was not paid in a fortnight the writ of attachment would issue.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

GUILDHALL.—BAD MEAT.—*Richard Howe*, butcher and publican, of Great Ryburgh, Norfolk, was summoned at the instance of the Commissioners of Sewers, for sending the carcase of a diseased sheep to the Central Market on Aug. 25, intending it for human food.—Mr. Baylis prosecuted.—Sir Andrew Lusk fined Howe £20, and £3 3s costs, or in default one month's hard labour.

BOW-STREET.—STATE OF THE STRAND.—*Mary Ann Flaherty* and *Ellen Smith* were brought before Mr. Vaughan for stealing a purse, containing £26, the property of John Sadler. The prosecutor, an engineer, living in Thanet-place, Strand, said that about twelve o'clock last night he was in the Strand, when he was accosted by the prisoners. Flaherty ran after him and caught hold of his arm, and, in order to get rid of her, he took her into a public-house and paid for drink for her. They were followed into the house by Smith, who also had drink. On leaving the house they went towards Essex-street, and there the two women almost dragged him down the street. Finding that he had lost his purse, he accused them of stealing it. He saw Flaherty then pass the purse to Smith, who tried to get away. Witness seized both of them and detained them until the arrival of a constable, when the women gave him back the purse.—The prisoners pleaded guilty, and Mr. Vaughan sentenced them to six months' imprisonment, each with hard labour.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—ALLEGED ASSAULT ON THE POLICE.—*Carl Vinand*, 45, a cabinetmaker, of West-street, St. Giles's, was charged with assaulting Police-constable Dibben, in Phœnix-street, yesterday morning.—The constable said that about a quarter to one o'clock yesterday morning he saw the prisoner and about twenty other men outside a club in Dean-street, "holloaing and shouting" at the top of their voices. He requested them to go away, and they went into Compton-street, and finally into Charing-cross-road, still shouting. At the latter place they surrounded him, and the accused struck him in the eye, knocking him against the wall. He was about to repeat the assault when witness took him into custody.—The prisoner denied the accusation, and said that instead of his striking the policeman he was going to assist him, seeing that he was surrounded by some roughs. He was a respectable tradesman in the neighbourhood, and could bring twenty people to prove his respectability. He could obtain bail to any amount. The constable was entirely mistaken.—Mr. Newton remanded him on bail in £10 until Friday morning.

MARYLEBONE.—SMALL CHANGE.—A woman applied to Mr. De Rutzen for his advice. She had obtained an order against a man in respect of her illegitimate child, and arrears had accrued to the amount of 41s. On the previous day the man sent her the amount due by a messenger. It consisted of 11s in farthings, 10s in halfpence, and 20s in threepenny pieces. She wanted to know if that was a legal tender.—Mr. De Rutzen: I suppose you have accepted the money.—Applicant: Yes, sir; it was sent me by a messenger, and was in a bag, so that I did not know what coins it consisted of until I opened it. I have changed it all.—Mr. De Rutzen: If you had not changed it I would have granted you a summons, because clearly these small coins were not a legal tender. If an attempt is made in the future to pay you in this way don't change it but come to this court and I will grant you a summons.

STRATFORD PETTY SESSIONS.—MARRIAGE A FAILURE.—*John Larking Mills*, 37, a stock dealer, of Southwell, Grove-road, Leytonstone, was charged on a warrant with threatening his wife, Esther, on Sept. 24 last, at Leytonstone.—Mr. Willis appeared for the complainant.—Mrs. Mills, a ladylike person, said that she had been married for between seventeen and eighteen years, and had two children, aged respectively 15½ and 11½ years. Her husband, she said, was addicted to drink and frequently assaulted and menaced her. On Monday he was very threatening, and in the afternoon, when the worse for liquor, he abused her, and taking her by the throat he threw her against the wall, declaring during the quarrel that he "would be hanged for one good thing; he would do one noble act, he would murder her." In consequence of the fact that she was frequently threatened, and the defendant was nearly always drunk, she went in fear of him.—In reply to Mr. Atkinson, who defended, complainant said that there had been disagreements between them for years, about religion and relations, about everything in fact. Her father on Monday went there to protect her and defendant ordered him out of the house. He caught hold of her father's neck the same way as he had hers. Her father seized him, and she took up a "little stick," a cricket stump. He was drunk at the time, but he was just as violent when he was sober. She had repeatedly had to go to the police-station to ask for protection.—John Martin Cremmire, of Bethesda-street, Victoria Park, a retired mathematical instrument maker, corroborated his daughter's statement.—Mr. Atkinson, for the defence, said a mountain had been made out of a molehill. The fact was that his client was "very much married." He had married not only the complainant, but all her relations, and for years he had been troubled with them. Religion, also, had caused many disagreements.—The defendant bore out this statement. On Monday last his wife's father came to the house, and he was ordered out, but he refused to go, and some words ensued. He (witness) was struck on the thigh by his wife, and he now had a severe bruise there. During the afternoon some bad language was used on all sides, but he was sure that the word "Murder" never passed his lips. If it did it was a "lapsus linguæ," and he was sorry for it, and was sure it had no meaning.—God forbid. He was a little the worse for liquor at the time.—Mr. Willis cross-examined the defendant as to alleged acts of infidelity.—The Chairman said that the duty of the bench was to protect the wife, and they should call on defendant to find two sureties in £50, to be bound himself in £100 to keep the peace for six months, or in default six months' imprisonment.—Mr. Atkinson asked if the bench would take one surety in £100, but was told that there must be two in £50.

THE NAVY.—At the Admiralty yesterday the following appointments were announced: Lieutenants—Charles John Graves-Sawle, to the Canada; George Sarsfield Walsh, to the Téméraire (both to date 26th inst.). Boatswains—Samuel Collins, to the Grappler; James Bates, to the St. Vincent (both to date 29th inst.); Martin Jackson, to the Ajax (to date Oct. 12).

C. Brandauer and Co.'s Circular Pointed Pens neither scratch nor spurt, the points being rounded by a new process. [illegible] Sample Box for seven stamps, from C. Brandauer and Co.'s Pen Works, Birmingham.—[ADVT.]

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.—Dr. L. Forbes Winslow gives it as his opinion, speaking as a physician, "that whatever is the malady we have to contend with, attempts should be made to do so in its earliest stage [illegible]." [illegible] may be had of Chemists everywhere.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A SAFE FOUR PER CENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—Should the correspondence now appearing in your columns under the above heading prove the means of initiating a movement for improving the condition of the dwellings of the poorest of the poor in our large cities and towns, by inducing capitalists and investors to turn their attention to the undoubtedly profitable employment of their capital in the direction indicated by your correspondents, you will have inaugurated a great social reform, and have earned the gratitude of countless outcasts by inserting such correspondence and by your able leading article on the subject. Apart from the mere speculative aspect of the question, however, a great field of usefulness is now opened out for the County and District Councils to be so soon established, in pursuance of the Local Government Act. Upon this view of the case it may not be out of place to here quote the pathetic (and now prophetic) words of the great master of fiction—Charles Dickens—in "The Old Curiosity Shop," when he says: "Oh, if those who rule the destinies of the nation would but remember this—if they would but think how hard it is for the very poor to have engendered in their hearts that love of home from which all domestic virtues spring, when they live in dense and squalid masses where social decency is lost, or rather never found; if they would but turn aside from the wide thoroughfares and great houses, and strive to improve the wretched dwellings in bye-ways where only poverty may walk—many low roofs would point more truly to the sky than the loftiest steeple that now rears proudly up from the midst of guilt, and crime, and horrible disease, to mock them by its contrast. In hollow voices from workhouse, hospital, and jail this truth is preached from day to day, and has been proclaimed for years. It is no light matter—no outcry from the working vulgar—no mere question of the people's health and comforts, that may be whistled down on Wednesday nights. In love of home the love of country has its rise; and who are the truer patriots or the better in time of need—those who venerate the land, owning its wood and stream and earth, and all that they produce; or those who love their country, boasting not a foot of ground in all its wide domain?"

These stirring words of the great novelist come home to us with startling effect in these present days, when so much needs to be done to stamp out the demons of filth, disease, and crime which rage rampant in our large centres of population.

The adoption of the Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Act, 1851, in many large towns has done great service in the direction of providing clean, respectable, well-regulated lodgings for the poor at a reasonable rate, and in proof of the successful working of this Act in the town from which I write—a manufacturing town in the North, with a population of about 90,000—a model lodging-house on the most approved principles has been established for many years, and is now under the control of the Town Council.

This house is divided into the following departments, viz., single men's department, single women's ditto, married couples' ditto, and mechanics' home; and the average number of inmates for many years past has been at the rate of 5,000 per month, or 60,000 a year. These pay a small fixed charge per night, and in return get a clean comfortable bed and lodging, whilst every attention is paid to the sanitary conditions and comforts of the establishment. As to the financial aspect of the question, the result has been most satisfactory, and the surplus income, after providing for the necessary sinking fund for the redemption of borrowed capital, goes in reduction of local taxation. Here, then, is a vast field for the enterprise, not only of private speculators, but of the newly constituted local authorities under Mr. Ritchie's Act; and may some of us live to see the day when all the foul dens of pestilence and disease now existing in our towns are swept away from the face of the earth, and cleanliness, health, and comfort reign in their stead.—Yours obediently,

TOWN CLERK.

Yorkshire, Sept. 25.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN NAPLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—Permit me to say a few words relative to the discussion which has lately obtained publicity in the columns of the English press with regard to the treatment accorded to political prisoners by the Government under which Naples suffered some thirty years ago. The assertion that those unfortunate persons were not worse treated than Irish political prisoners are at the present time by the British Government seems to me calculated to attenuate the horror then and now aroused in the breast of every honest man by the conduct of the Neapolitan Government, which it tends to identify with that of a régime universally recognised as the representative of a high standard of political and social civilisation.

The truth is that the political prisoners in Naples were confined in the Vicaria and other royal gaols with common malefactors, and, even before condemnation, were very rarely—and only by special favour—separated from prisoners under accusation of murder, felony, &c. Poerio, Spaventa, and many other men of noble character and lofty patriotism lived for years in foul dungeons, chained by the leg to murderers, in common with whom they were thus compelled to perform every action incidental to human existence, never enjoying, by day or night, a single moment of liberty in their physical movements.

From Silvio Spaventa, to whom I wrote for exact information on this important subject, and who, twelve years ago, was Minister of Public Works in the Minghetti Cabinet—of which, as Minister of Education, I was also a member—who, moreover, as an enlightened man and distinguished citizen, enjoys the unanimous respect and admiration of his fellow-countrymen, I have just received the following interesting communication, confirming the general statement above put forward:

"In Naples the political prisoners—accused and condemned alike—had no place of detention other than that in which common malefactors were confined. For all of them discipline and treatment were one and the same, except that the surveillance exercised over political prisoners was far more stringent than that to which the vilest criminals were subjected. Those—such as Poerio, Braico, and Pica—who were considered the most 'dangerous,' and who were, moreover, suspected of having supplied to Gladstone the details of the horrors with which he filled his letters upon the 'reactionary' proceedings of the Bourbon Government, were withdrawn from the common gaol to which they had originally been committed, and were confined in the castles of Montefusco and Montesarchio. All the others remained mixed up with condemned criminals of every description. These criminals, I may remind you, with the exception of those sentenced to short terms of imprisonment or to confinement on the 'islands,' belonged to four categories: 'reclusion,' fortress, irons (chains), and convict labour. Those condemned to 'reclusion,' as well as to imprisonment for life, did not wear the convict dress, but wore whatever clothes they could get. In this particular the gaol administration did not interfere with them. The 'lifers' received—for all 'extras' of which they stood in need—the equivalent of four Italian soldi (twopence English) daily. The fortress prisoners were attired in yellow suits; the ironed (political) convicts were red jackets, and were linked to ordinary criminals, as well as to one another. Breaches of discipline were punished with from one to three hundred blows of a stick, or with the 'puntale'—that is to say, by fastening the chain worn by each prisoner (it was about 5ft. long) to a ring fixed in the stone floor or wall of his dungeon. At Procida the political prisoners were beaten; at Montesarchio they suffered the 'puntale,' Poerio among others. In prisons where, as at Nisida and Procida, the political prisoners were mixed up with common malefactors, from thirty to forty were huddled together in each cell; at San Stefano from eight to ten; the ninety-nine cells of San Stefano were each about twelve feet by fourteen in size. In one of these dens Settembrini and myself were shut up for several years together with six convicted murderers, five of whom were also thieves. There, and in that company, we passed all our days and nights. Incredible as it may appear, no open-air exercise was permitted to us, not even for one minute per diem. Within the limits of four walls we had to eat, drink, and do all that must be daily done by live human beings. How we managed to exist at all I cannot say. That we did not succumb can only have been due to the faith and enthusiasm that then inspired candidates for martyrdom, such as we were. As for the miserable wretches with whom I was confined, in no respect, save through the horror with which their hideous crimes filled me, did they ever give me the least offence; so that I was enabled to say, with Sancho Panza: 'Ahora tengo para mi que en el mismo enfierno debe de haver buena gente.' (As for me, I now believe that there must be good people even in hell.)—Thine (signed), S. SPAVENTA, San Cipriano Picentino, Sept. 15, 1888."

This letter tells a tale to which I need add no comment.—Your obedient servant,

RUGGIERO BONGHI,

Member of the Italian Parliament.

London, Sept. 20.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company's new and direct route to Tunbridge-wells, viâ Oxted and Groombridge, will be opened for passenger and goods traffic on Oct. 1.

THE CANNON-STREET RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The report of the Board of Trade on the causes of the accident at the Cannon-street Station, on the South-Eastern Railway, on Aug. 24, has been issued. The collision was caused (it says) by the driver of the train, named Levett, approaching the buffer stops at a speed which made it impossible for him to comply with the rule in the service book that at terminal stations the ordinary stopping must be done by the hand brakes, and the vacuum only used by the driver when he sees that the former means will fail to bring the train to a stand at the proper place. It was evident from Levett's own admission that he had never intended to stop with the use of the hand apparatus only. The collision would not have occurred but for a failure in the action of the vacuum brake. The occurrence, it was to be hoped, would induce the directors of the South-Eastern Company to proceed faster than by the last returns they appeared to be doing with the conversion of the plain into automatic vacuum brakes.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—Harness' Electropathic Belt and Treatment. [illegible] Mr. C. B. Harness, Consulting Medical Electrician, 52, Oxford-street, London, W. [illegible]

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?—No, not if people use Aspinall's Enamel [illegible].—[ADVT.]

SEE THAT THE WATER BOILS.—That is boiling, is your large urn the water is fit for making the tea [illegible] Horniman's at 2s. per pound; it pleases everybody. Sold by agents only. See list in all newspapers.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MODERN PULPIT ORATORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—So thoroughly interested in the subject of Modern Preaching am I that I should be grateful if any one would solve the troublous question, or even throw out a single helpful suggestion. If people only grumbled while attending public services, as in former times, and believing, as of old, the so-called truths expounded to them, there might be some shadow of hope from the various suggestions that have been thrown out. These are not the conditions under which the problem is now put to us. It is the fact that people neither attend nor believe as before, but nearly all the attempted solutions one sees omit the new conditions of the problem. What will it matter whether we have fifty or 500 preachers in England if people will not come to hear them, or if they no longer believe the gospel offered them? And what signifies the difference or the relative degrees of efficiency or non-efficiency between Churchmen and Nonconformists? Let us have oratory by all means, from the simple to the most impassioned; let the preacher remember that he is addressing men and women, and speak straight to them, if he can, out of the fulness of his own interpretive heart; let him do all such things, and as many more as you like to prescribe for him—and what then? He will draw around him only those who already believe fundamentally as he believes. He may diminish the congregations of lesser men, but the great world meanwhile will go on its way, and have no more than a passing acquaintance with him.

Your correspondent "Kept Away" asserts that preachers do not sufficiently distinguish between theology and religion. Surely, however, there never was a time when the distinction was more clearly recognised, and that in the most effective way, by the all but exclusion of theology proper from the pulpit, and the presentation of religion in almost any other than its theological aspects. And yet the masses of the people stay away, or are "kept away," like your correspondent, and, if our account be true, apparently for very different reasons.

Why are men striving for moral light driven away from the Church? Why has the pulpit no power to keep them? Why does the highest oratorical effort fail, and leave them cold and impassive to its pleadings? Because the voice which cries is to them only the more or less musical expression of a windbag of falsities. The pulpit is powerless, though to-day it is as eloquent as ever, because the doctrines it teaches are no longer received by the rational thought of the time. What, then, is needed? Not less theology, but another; not less theology, but a theology that shall be rational. We need a theology big enough to grasp at once divine and human things. What men need or want is not the establishment of disbelief, but a rational solution of life and its problems, before which disbelief shall vanish, and by which an intelligent apprehension shall be secured of things hitherto deemed forbidden and mysterious. This is the great step of the future. No doubt, such a theology as I have indicated would be opposed, as well by the simply orthodox as by the simply scientific; but its coming is written in the book of human fate for all that, and I am one who deems it already here.—Yours truly,

THOMAS CHILD.

Palace-gardens-terrace Church, Notting-hill-gate, W., Sept. 24.

THE MONUMENT.

For the present the Monument will remain "closed for repairs." There is, however, no reason to believe that it is in a really dangerous condition; but to guard against the repetition of the accident which occurred on Tuesday morning a hoarding is in course of erection. This structure will be provided with a fan top, which is to be filled with sand, so that in the event of any portion of the masonry falling it will be caught in its descent without doing injury to property or to passers by. An arrangement, technically termed a "boat," will then be rigged up, by means of which the column will be narrowly examined. Until that inspection has taken place the architects of the Corporation will not be able definitely to report to the City Lands Committee what works, if any, are needed to put the Monument in a proper state of repair. Owing to its height and the murkiness of the atmosphere it is impossible to discover, even with a good glass, what part of the stone-work has become insecure. The piece which broke away on Tuesday, weighing less than 2lb, was of a form to indicate that it belonged possibly to some ornamental carving believed to exist at the south corner; and it was more or less soot begrimed. It did not fall into the roadway, as generally stated, but it struck against the pedestal and broke; the larger fragment rebounded in an upward direction and passed through the window of the office opposite over Lockhart's coffee-bar. A clerk was bending at the desk; and fortunately for him his short-sightedness saved him from injury, for had he been in an upright position the stone must have hit him. As it was, it went clean through a glass partition beyond him. A splinter of the stone, travelling in a similar direction, but at a lower angle, starred the window-pane of the coffee-bar on the ground floor of the same building. The fragment in its fall of at least 150ft had, of course, acquired great momentum. It is assumed to have formed part of the abacus, or cornice at the top of the column and below the cage. Possibly Sir Christopher Wren decorated the under side of this stone-work, and a panel may have deteriorated by the combined action of damp and fog and the injurious effects of the sulphur so largely present in London smoke. Portland stone, of which the Monument is built, has properties which enable it to resist better than any other sort the wear and tear of the London atmosphere. It is greatly superior to the product of the quarries of Caen, which supplied the materials for several English cathedrals. From time to time the Monument has been re-pointed, and the symbolic urn or moulded cylinder, which is 42ft high, has been regilded, the better to resemble flame; but it has not been necessary to strengthen the erection structurally. At this present time Mr. Murray, of the City Architect's Department, has necessarily to proceed slowly, for there do not exist any plans of the building to guide him. Few indeed of Wren's plans are now extant, for in his day little value appears to have been attached to the drawings of an architect, however renowned. The Monument has stood for 210 years, and of late important alterations have been made in its surroundings. During the summer months frequently as many as 200 persons daily pay their threepences for the privilege of ascending to the balcony by means of the staircase of 345 steps. On public holidays the number of visitors has exceeded 1,000. An attendant is in charge below, and another at the top, and the salaries and expenses are defrayed out of the admission fees, which also provide a balance, credited to the "City's cash." There were six suicides before the cage—which is a necessary disfigurement—was added, and other abuses have rendered the strictest supervision necessary.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAORI TEAM.

The Maori football team from New Zealand arrived at Plymouth yesterday in the Orient Liner Cuzco, all well. Between fifty and sixty matches have been arranged for them, and their visit is under the auspices of the Rugby Union. In Melbourne they played two matches against the Rugby Union Club of that city, one of which was won and one drawn. The side consists of six full-blooded Maoris, fifteen half-castes, the other four being of pure European descent, but born in New Zealand. All the players are amateurs in the strictest sense of the word. At Melbourne they entered the field wearing their native mats, some of which are very valuable, and which were afterwards handed to an attendant. The men excited marked admiration for their fine physique, strength, and remarkable activity. One of their leading players took part in the matches without his boots. They represent the average merit of Maori clubs, which have only sprung into existence during the last few years. They propose returning about March, and hope to meet the best representatives of English football before their time expires. The captain is Mr. Joe Warbrick, of the Hawke's Bay Club, who has been playing in first-class matches for nine years. The expenses of the tour have been defrayed by residents of New Zealand, who have been anxious for some years to pit a Maori team against noted English fifteens. Mr. Warbrick and his men will arrive at Tilbury Docks to-day. The following is the official list of names: W. Elliott (Grafton), W. Warbrick (Tauranga, Auckland), D. Gage (Wellington), S. Thimeria (Hawke's Bay), H. Lee (Riverton), C. Madigan (Auckland), E. M'Causland (Auckland), F. Warbrick (Tauranga, Auckland), Joe Warbrick (captain) (Hawke's Bay), Alf. Warbrick (Hawke's Bay), W. Wynyard (North Shore, Auckland), W. Anderson (Thames, Auckland), T. Ellison (Wellington), W. Karauria (Hawke's Bay), R. Maynard (North Shore, Auckland), W. Nehua (Auckland), T. Rene (Nelson), D. Stewart (Thames), G. Taare (Hawke's Bay), R. Taiaroa (Dunedin), G. Williams (Wellington), Arthur Warbrick (Auckland), G. Wynyard (Auckland), A. Webster (Auckland).

A Reuter's telegram, dated Christchurch, N.Z., Sept. 26, says: "The English football team to-day played a match against a fifteen selected from the South Island, and obtained one goal and two tries to their opponents' one goal."

RECENT WILLS.—Probate of the will, dated April 25, 1885, of the late Major Wm. Shepherd Milner, of the Boltons, South Kensington, formerly of Grosvenor-street, who died on the 15th ult., has been granted to the sole executrix, his wife, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Milner, to whom, subject to a legacy of £50 to his faithful servant Edward Terard, the testator devised and bequeathed all his property, real and personal, absolutely, and by whom the value of the personalty has been declared at £13,742 5s.—Also probate of the will (dated April 8, 1885) of the late Mr. Henry Mitchison Trowbitt, of 31, Grande Rue, Boulogne-sur-Mer, and 30, Black Lion-street, Brighton, who died on the 2nd ult., has been granted to the executors, his uncle, Mr. Anthony Mitchison, and Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Gray's Inn, solicitor, and the testator bequeaths to his cousin Ada Monro £5,000, and to his mother for her life, and on her decease to his step-father, Gustave Horace, for life, the income of all his residuary estate which, subject to their life interests, he devised and bequeathed in trust in equal shares for his three cousins, Richard Stovin Mitchison, Herbert Mitchison, and Arthur Max Mitchison. The value of the testator's personal estate being £19,130 8s 8d.

NEW RUPTURE APPLIANCES.—Sufferers may save themselves a lifetime of discomfort and suffering by being properly fitted [illegible] Harness' Electropathic Establishment, 52, Oxford-street, London, W. (corner of Rathbone-place) [illegible].—[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A Real Luxury for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper.—Fry's Pure Concentrated Cocoa. [illegible] Thomas Wilson, Esq., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., says: "I have no hesitation in pronouncing your Concentrated Cocoa the best I ever used [illegible]." [illegible]—[ADVERTISEMENT.]

CONFERENCE OF LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

The Liberal Unionists of the Midland Counties held a conference in the Lecture Room of the Albert Hall, Nottingham, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Powell Williams, M.P., Chairman of the National Radical Union, presided, and amongst those present were several Members of Parliament. The following letter of apology for absence which had been received from the Earl of Selborne was read:

"Blackmoor, Petersfield, Sept. 19, 1888.

"Sir—It has been a subject to me of sincere regret that my health makes it impossible for me to be present at the conference on the 26th inst. Everything which has passed within the last two years has only convinced me more and more of the importance of a steady adherence on the part of Liberal Unionists to the line of conduct which they have down to this time consistently taken. I believe the future welfare of Great Britain, as well as Ireland, and the maintenance in either country of that authority of the law which is necessary for the well-being of any people, to be at stake in this contest, and I heartily wish success to the efforts which will be made at your conference to strengthen the cause.—Believe me, Sir, your faithful servant, SELBORNE."

The CHAIRMAN said all the statesmen had left Mr. Gladstone, and only the placemen remained. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Gladstone was little to be congratulated on having exchanged Lord Hartington, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Chamberlain for Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Brien, and Mr. O'Leary. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) In Sam Weller's classical language he had received two doubtful shillings and sixpennyworth of copper for a good half-crown. Liberal Unionists had no enmity towards Ireland; they had no wish to deny her anything she ought to receive; they were for a complete reform in the government of that country; and, in fact, would give her what the safety, unity, and permanence of the United Kingdom permitted, and not anything more. (Cheers.) Once for all they were there to decline to be coerced, even by that eminent anti-coercionist, Sir William Harcourt, and to decline to stake the fortunes of their country on any political plunging. He was not sure that some of the men now allied to the Gladstonian party had not their eyes on the times referred to by the authors of the "Rejected Addresses":

"And then shall each Paddy, who once on the Liffey
Perchance held the helm of some mackerel hoy,
Hold the helm of the State and dispense in a jiffey
More fishes than ever he caught when a boy."

(Laughter and cheers.)

The Earl of CAMPERDOWN moved: "That this conference of Liberal Unionists expresses its gratification at the stability and success of the Unionist party, called into existence by the necessity of defending the supremacy of Parliament and the unity of the Empire, imperilled by Mr. Gladstone's scheme, and pledges itself to spare no effort in promoting its efficiency until the attempt to carry out a policy fatal to the best interests of the people of the United Kingdom is abandoned. That this conference records its satisfaction at the improved prospects of liberty and order in Ireland, owing to the firm and equal administration of the law, and at the reviving prosperity of the people, largely the effect of the Land Act of 1887 and the preceding Land Acts, by which Parliament has practically remedied the grievances of Irish tenants; and earnestly desires the speedy further realisation of Unionist policy in the reform of local self-government and in the extension of facilities for the creation of a peasant proprietary and the development of the material resources of the country."

Mr. A. BARNES, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. W. Kenrick, M.P., Mr. W. S. Allen, and Mr. Herbert Chamberlain.

The resolution was about to be put when Mr. James Kimber, from Lenton, who declared he was a delegate, rose in the middle of the hall and said he did not entirely agree with it. He proposed that in place of the first paragraph they should adopt the following: "That Mr. Gladstone having conceded the principle of the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, this meeting is of opinion that the demand for Home Rule is just and reasonable, and that the division in the Liberal party is no longer justifiable." Loud cries were heard from all parts of the room against this amendment, and the chairman, rising, bade Mr. Kimber resume his seat, remarking that he was plainly not a Liberal Unionist at all. Mr. Kimber maintained his right to the designation, but the chairman immediately asked for a show of hands as to whether he should be heard or not, and this was decided unanimously against Mr. Kimber.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried, with only this one dissentient.

Mr. JESSE COLLINGS, M.P., moved: "That this conference highly appreciates the wisdom and determination of the Unionist majority in the House of Commons, which have prevented the Irish question being used to block the way to legislation for the good of the people of England, Scotland, and Wales, and have secured the passing of valuable measures which will lighten the burdens, widen the liberty, and promote the prosperity of the nation."

Lord BELPER seconded the resolution, and it was supported by Mr. Heneage, M.P., Mr. F. J. S. Foljambe, and Mr. Story-Maskelyne, M.P., and was carried unanimously.

Viscount WOLMER, M.P., moved: "That to maintain and increase the Liberal Unionist representation in the House of Commons, and to make the full strength of Liberal Unionism tell with the utmost advantage at the next general election, it is indispensable that immediate and careful attention should be given to organisation. This conference would therefore urge on Liberal Unionists in the county of Nottingham and throughout the Midlands to worthily support their leaders by perfecting the machinery of associations already formed, and by establishing an association in every constituency where no such organisation exists. That this conference also considers it of the first importance that there should be a continuance of unwearied efforts by public meetings, lectures, and the systematic distribution of literature, to lay bare the fallacies and misrepresentations reiterated by the followers of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, and to familiarise the electors with all the facts and arguments on which Unionist policy is based."

Mr. RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mrs. FAWCETT, and unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

Following the conference a great meeting was held at night in the Albert Hall. The fact that Mr. Chamberlain was to attend this gathering brought together an immense crowd, many of whom, it soon appeared, were not Liberal Unionists. Consequently a most careful examination of the tickets was instituted. Strong barricades had been erected around the hall, and before any one was allowed within these his ticket was brought under the glare of a strong light and the close scrutiny of some sharp eyes, to see if it possessed a certain delicate private mark in its tracery. Hundreds of men who presented themselves at the doors with confidence were summarily turned back, and had to retire, amid the jeers of the bystanders. Notwithstanding all these precautions to keep out the enemy, it became evident from some early endeavours to get up "three cheers for the Grand Old Man," that some had got in. The hall was crammed with between 3,000 and 4,000 persons, and the hour of waiting was occupied with loyal and patriotic songs and organ performances. The Duke of St. Albans (President of the Nottingham and Notts Liberal Unionist Association) presided, and he was supported by several noblemen and members of Parliament.

Mr. F. ACTON, hon. secretary, announced that Lord Hartington had telegraphed from Braemar: "May your meeting be as good as last year's, and may Mr. Chamberlain's speech be as good as his Bradford one!" (Cheers.)

A resolution, welcoming Mr. Chamberlain, was carried by a large majority, only a few hands being held up against it.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, who was received with loud cheers mingled with some hissing, expressed his thanks for the welcome. Having paid a high tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Fawcett, he proceeded: Two or three years ago we had a definite plan put before us—with very little notice it is true, but at the same time with sufficient notice to enable us to examine it, and criticise it, and in consequence to reject it. (Cheers.) Colonel Seely has told you that that plan no longer holds the field, and he has asked what has become of it. (Voices: "Buried.") I am not a racing man—(laughter)—but your chairman will no doubt correct me—(renewed laughter)—if I am wrong in saying that I think that the plan may fairly be described as having been scratched. (Loud laughter, and cheers.) But, if that is so, what are we fighting about? Our opponents will not give us a tangible principle that we can take hold of, and either accept or reject. When we asked them for a new plan in place of the one they have withdrawn, they refused to give us any satisfaction. Under those circumstances political contest becomes a mere ignoble struggle for place and power. (Cheers.) These men condemn the Government because it is a Government, and because they want its place. (Cheers.) They denounce the Government policy, but they won't tell us what they would do. (A Voice: "Bring your own out.") They rely upon the strength of party ties and upon the instinctive dislike which every Liberal has to what is called coercion, and they count upon your sympathy with the wrongs of Irish tenants—wrongs which no doubt had a real existence at no distant time—but they forget altogether to tell you what has been done in recent years in order to redress and remedy those wrongs. None of the Gladstonian leaders had told them, although repeatedly asked, how they proposed, if they had the opportunity once more of trying their hands at a plan for the government of Ireland, to guard the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament; how they proposed in the future to deal with the natural refusal of the Opposition and the reluctance of the province of Ulster to be placed at the mercy of the National League and the authors of the Plan of Campaign; nor how they intended to deal with the land question, which is at the root of the whole difficulty and the whole of the discontent and disaffection in Ireland. But meanwhile, and for to-night, I shall content myself with endeavouring to lay before you the policy of the Unionist party. The Unionist policy is the policy which was the policy of the whole Liberal party down to the beginning of 1886. (Cheers.) It is the old policy of the Liberal party. It was the policy of Lord Grey, of Lord John Russell, of Mr. Cobden—(cheers)—of Mr. Bright. (Cheers.) It was the policy of Mr. Gladstone himself until little more than two years ago, when in an unhappy moment for himself and his country he accepted the policy of Mr. Parnell—(hear, hear)—and of his paymasters, the American-Irish. (Cheers.) Our policy is based upon the belief that by a patient continuance in well doing—("Oh, oh," and hear, hear)—by firm and just Government, coupled with a persistent endeavour to seek out and to remove all proved grievances, the causes of dissatisfaction in Ireland may disappear, and Ireland may become in time as loyal and as prosperous as Scotland now is. (Cheers.) For sixty years after the union between Scotland and England rebellion in Scotland was a much more serious affair than anything we have had to deal with in Ireland; but by mutual consideration, by just concession, by good government all causes of jealousy and hostility have long since been removed, and the Scottish nation, while retaining its individuality, its separate nationality, has, nevertheless, identified itself with the greater nation of which it forms a part, and to whose influence and power and glory its citizens have contributed so large a share. (Loud cheers.) Why should it be impossible to do the same in Ireland? (Cheers.) The will is there; why should it be impossible to secure the same result? We have already shown our readiness to deal with grievances. We have dealt effectively with most of those which formed an important item in the programme of the Irish patriots of a generation ago; we have given to the Irish people religious liberty and religious equality; we have disestablished the alien Church; we have established a national system of education; we have equalised the franchise until every Irish citizen stands in this respect in the same position as Englishmen and Scotsmen; we have endeavoured to deal with the relations between landlord and tenant, and if we have not succeeded, we have at least, as Mrs. Fawcett has told you, placed the Irish tenant in a better position than any agricultural tenant on the face of the globe. (Cheers.) Is that a bad record for the Liberal party during the course of the last generation? Is it not a good earnest for the future? Is there any reason why we should stop there? If at the present moment there is any reasonable desire on the part of the majority, or even of an important section, of the Irish people for an extension of local institutions, there is no reason—I will undertake to say there is no desire on the part of anybody in the State—to deny to them these new privileges, provided guarantees are given to us that they will not abuse them. If the tenants of Ireland desire to enter upon full possession of the land they till, if they desire that facilities should be offered to them for becoming the owners of the land, here again there is every desire on the part of the Government and the Liberal Unionists—and, I hope, on the part of the Opposition—to deal with any reasonable proposal for the purpose. (Hear, hear.) I say that this policy, which I have described, has been the policy of the Liberal party up to 1885, and I defy anyone of our opponents to show any good reason why this policy was then suddenly cast aside, and why, in place of it, they have adopted a policy which is borrowed from the men who have preached the gospel of public plunder, and who are distinguished chiefly by their hostility to the British connection. There is not a man living who does not know that this somersault—the greatest that has ever been effected in the history of English politics—was only decided upon because at the general election of 1885 Mr. Gladstone did not obtain the majority for which he asked, in order to enable him to deal with the Irish question on the old lines. It is not the Irish members who have changed; it is the Gladstonian members, who for reasons best known to themselves, have swallowed all their previous declarations, and now approve, and encourage, and support the very things which a few months ago—a few years ago, at all events—they were the first to condemn. It is said that there is no alternative, that coercion is impossible as a permanent policy, and that therefore it is absolutely necessary to accept and concede the Irish demands. Let me point out to you that it would carry us a very long way if you admit that coercion—that is to say, that which is necessary in order to maintain the law of the land—cannot possibly be exercised permanently, or, at all events, as long as it is necessary. That is to admit that if any section of the people, whatever they may be, carry on a resistance to the law far enough, their demands, whatever they might be, must of necessity be conceded. I should like to know, under those circumstances, what law you think would be obeyed. (Cheers.) That is a doctrine of pure anarchy—(renewed cheers)—and I oppose a doctrine of anarchy as a Liberal and as a Democrat. (Cheers.) I say that the law is the thing, the instrument, the principle that we Radicals and Liberals have been endeavouring to establish everywhere, and in the place of arbitrary power—(cheers)—and it behoves us of all men to maintain respect for the law which we have set up. (Cheers.) There is also the question whether we have any right to consider the nature of the demands themselves. If this doctrine which is now preached by Liberals is to hold good it is not worth while to consider whether the demands of the Irish people are reasonable or not, or to consider whether or not they would entail serious consequences upon themselves and their own people and our people. We have only to concede at once, because, according to this argument, any alternative but the alternative of force is impossible. I hold that the law which is made by the majority may be enforced by the majority—(cheers)—and that whatever force is necessary for that purpose is legitimate force, and that it is only by the use of that force that Government can be held together. (Hear, hear.) But I deny altogether that coercion was or is the only alternative to Home Rule. I admit that the Parnellite party had it in their power and have used the power to force the Government to extend the ordinary law in order to secure the observance of the ordinary law; but it was their fault. It was their deliberate work. It was not a necessary alternative. It is not an Irish movement with which we have to deal. In the past Irish agitations have been spontaneous. They have been based upon great acknowledged grievances, which have since been removed. In the past the Irish leaders have been disinterested. (Cheers.) This is the first time in the history of Ireland—I believe it is the first time in the history of any agitation that has ever called itself patriotic—in which every leader of the agitation, from the highest to the lowest, has profited by the agitation. (Cheers.) The influence of Mr. Parnell at the present moment depends wholly upon the fact that he is the channel through which flow, for the support of the Irish party, the subscriptions from the servant girls of America. (Cheers.) The Irish patriotic party is a "kept" party. (Loud cheers.) And under these circumstances we have a right to go back to America, and to ask from the Convention of Chicago what is the policy that these men are carrying out. If you want the policy of the Irish party you must go to Mr. Patrick Egan and to Mr. Ford. It is they who pay the piper, and it is they who call the tune. (Cheers.) At the Convention of Chicago there appears to have been a good deal of difference of opinion. The leaders of the agitation in America were not altogether satisfied with the state of things on this side of the water. You may remember there was a Tory Government in power before Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill had been defeated. The Tory Government were trying to govern the country by the ordinary law, and they said they would not have recourse to coercion if they could possibly avoid it, and the country was peaceable and there were fewer outrages than there had been for a long time before. That was not a satisfactory state of things—(laughter)—to Mr. Ford and to Mr. Egan, and accordingly there were difficulties, and they were only arranged after much consultation and many private interviews, and at last Mr. Redmond, who was Mr. Parnell's delegate at this Convention, was put forward to make a speech. Mr. Redmond said: "It now remains for us to prove for the thousandth time that as slaves we can be formidable foes. I assert here to-day that the government of Ireland by England is an impossibility, and I believe it to be our duty to make it so." Mr. Redmond and his friends have been trying ever since to make government in Ireland impossible—(cheers)—and they have failed because of the resolution of the Government and of Mr. Balfour. (Cheers.) You are told that evictions are going on in Ireland because down-trodden tenantry cannot pay the arrears of unjust rents. Now it so happens I have a very special interest in this question of arrears of rent. I felt when the Act of 1887 was passed that it was not altogether complete. I felt it was possible that there might be cases in which a tenant at a rent which the Court might subsequently declare to be unfair might be evicted for arrears which had arisen in consequence of a rent so declared to be unjust; and therefore in order to meet this case I urged upon the Government that they should introduce clauses to deal with arrears. The Government consented, and in two successive sessions of Parliament they offered to introduce clauses or to bring in a bill to deal with this question of arrears, and in every case in which the tenant proved to be embarrassed in his circumstances and unable through misfortune to pay his rent, they undertook to give to the Court power to deal with these arrears, and to make a composition, provided that at the same time the Court was allowed to deal with the other debts of the tenant—his debts to the usurer and the shopkeeper. Surely that was a fair and wise proposal. That proposal of the Government was not carried into effect solely and entirely on account of the opposition of the Nationalist members and especially of Mr. Dillon, who led them. (Cheers.) If, in the course of the last two years, and in the course of years to come, there is any tenant in Ireland who is evicted from his holding on account of arrears of unjust rents the fault lies upon the shoulders of Mr. Dillon more than of any other man alive. But that does not apply to the evictions which have recently taken place. In no single case was the rent of those farms in excess of the Government valuation, and I say there is no Arrears Act in the world that would be intended for the benefit of people like these. You have seen how coercion has been forced upon the Government; you see also what is the coercion which exists in Ireland. There is coercion there, but it is not the coercion of the law. (Cheers.) It is the coercion of the League. (Cheers.) Having cited instances in which persons had been murdered for venturing to enter upon holdings from which the former tenants had been evicted, the right hon. gentleman continued: I heard Mr. Goschen in the House of Commons—(cheers)—give an account of some of these cases, and Mr. O'Brien got up afterwards and said that it was disgusting clap-trap. I call upon you to judge between the Government and Mr. O'Brien—between the law and the League. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, if there is to be a Home Rule Parliament let it be defended upon its merits. If it can be proved to be for the good of Ireland, if it can be proved to be not injurious for the interests of this country, by all means vote for it; but do not be deluded into supporting it by these tales of imaginary wrongs that will not bear examination, or by denunciations of the law which is arbitrary only inasmuch as it is a law against crime and against people who incite to crime. I have told you what is the Unionist policy—that it consists in a firm and a just administration of the law, and at the same time in the redress of proved grievances. The Parnellite policy is only to drive you by weariness of outrage and disorder into making sacrifices which they know that they cannot recommend to you by argument. (Cheers.) If our opponents want a separate Parliament, let them tell us what their plan is. Let them give us an opportunity of considering it and criticising it and judging it and amending it if it requires amendment. Let them prove to us that their plan does not injure the unity which they profess to respect. Let them, if they can, advance some reasons why, at a time when all other nations in the civilised world are doing what they can to strengthen the ties which bind their several portions together and to consolidate their empires, we alone should proceed in that policy of disintegration which, beginning in Ireland, will inevitably spread until it saps the edifice of that national existence, against which the foreign invader has hitherto stormed in vain, and which domestic enemies have failed to undermine. (Cheers.) Let our opponents appeal to our reason; let them convince us by argument and fair discussion; let them prove if they can that all the wisdom and all the labour of the statesmen of the past were mere vain folly and presumption, that the influence which has been so potent in the civilisation of the world, that the mighty commerce upon which even now depend the very existence of the teeming millions of our population—that these things would rest upon a securer basis if instead of being a United Kingdom we were only an accidental combination of loosely associated States and provinces. (Cheers.) Let them show us this, and we will listen to them, and perhaps they may convince us. But we have still enough of the old courage and resolution of the race which has built up our Empire, which has welded together this mighty fabric, which is the admiration of the world, not to be driven into conclusions by the fear of outrage or disorder, or by the weariness of the great task, the great duty, which is cast upon us. (Loud and continued cheers, during which the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat, having spoken an hour and ten minutes.)

Mr. BUSZARD, Q.C., proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and carried.

The proceedings then terminated.

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH, M.P.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., and Sir John Gorst, M.P., were the chief guests at the banquet given last evening in the Drill Hall, Cardiff, by the Marquis of Bute to the delegates attending the meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach responding to the toast of the visitors, claimed that the Government had done something in the last session to lighten the burden of taxation on commercial men by the conversion of the National Debt. (Cheers.) In the course of their discussions they had considered the question of the formation of a commercial party in the House of Commons. He was glad that the proposition had been negatived. He believed that one of the most important parts of our unwritten Constitution was our system of party government, and he could conceive nothing more injurious to that than the realisation of the hopes of many besides the Association of Chambers of Commerce, who were anxious to form little parties in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) They had an Irish party, and they were threatened with a Scotch and a Welsh—(laughter)—but if they descended from nationalities to interests, if they had a labour, a temperance, and an agricultural party—everybody paddling his own canoe—(laughter and cheers)—without regard to general interests—they would soon see the Government and Parliament reduced to the state of evanescence and consequent incompetence which unfortunately distinguished their neighbours on the opposite side of the Channel. (Cheers.) He thought he could suggest to them, as they themselves had decided, a much better way. Let them deal with proposals for commercial legislation entirely uninfluenced by party considerations. (Hear, hear.) Let the Unionist believe that even Mr. Gladstone might perhaps do something good—(laughter)—for commerce, and let the supporter of Mr. Gladstone give credit even to a Unionist Government for a desire to promote the interests of trade and commerce. (Cheers.) As to their resolution that a Minister of Commerce should be appointed, he would tell them why he did not quite perceive the necessity for the appointment of a Minister of Commerce. He could not see why the President of the Board of Trade should not do everything for trade and commerce that a Minister of Commerce could do. All the powers that the President of the Board of Trade now exercised with reference to shipping he might have with regard to the railway and canal interests. Any other powers that might be imposed on that department would be equally well performed by the President of the Board of Trade as by a Minister of Commerce. Perhaps they might desire that a Minister of Commerce should have more to do with the superintendence, regulation, and encouragement of commerce than any member of the Government now had. (Cheers.) With reference to such a Minister having greater power, he believed that the principles of Free Trade were as strongly held in this country now as ever they were, but we did not interpret them in quite the same way as past generations did. We endeavoured to prevent the abuse of those principles. Take the well-known maxim of *caveat emptor*. That was the maxim under which the original Free Traders objected to all State interference of any kind, by legislation or by Government, with the trade of the country. That was the ground of objection to the Factory Acts, but the public was not only content with Government interference on that question, but desired that it should be carried further. Another instance was that public opinion demanded that Government should interfere with abuses like the sweating system. In conclusion, he promised to give the question of appointing a Minister of Commerce his attention, and to do all he could to promote the benefit of trade and commerce. (Cheers.)

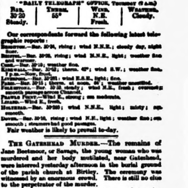
NEW SURREY CHAPEL.

Old Surrey Chapel, in the Blackfriars-road, so long the centre of the Rev. Rowland Hill's ministry, has given place to a handsome new building, a few yards distant, which was yesterday formally opened. The structure, which was designed by Mr. James Weir, is in the style of the Italian renaissance, and is exceptionally light and well ventilated. It affords seating accommodation for about 700 people, while there is a large lecture-hall or schoolroom underneath, and extensive class-room and vestry accommodation. According to the statement of the minister, the Rev. B. Senior, the total cost of New Surrey Chapel, which is attached to the Primitive Methodist denomination, is £12,000, of which about £2,000 has been paid or promised.

At the opening services yesterday afternoon the pulpit was occupied by Mr. Spurgeon, who delivered a discourse based on I. Cor. 1, 23—"But we preach Christ crucified." There were, he said, many methods of getting a congregation together. Some relied very much on the organ; some had a fine display with priests and acolytes; some had one way and some another; but as for them they preached. How he had heard some of their (the Primitive Methodist) brethren preach with heart, and soul, and voice, and spirit! They could truly say "we preach." They used to be known as Ranters. He hoped they were Ranters still, and would deserve that name, for they wanted a little ranting in these days when there was too much canting. What was preaching? It meant that they proclaimed what was given them to proclaim, like the heralds of old. A preacher was not a poet, or like the Italian *improvvisatori*, who made up stories out of their own heads as they went along. A minister of Christ did not invent; he did not excogitate, or sit down and try to make up this or that. There were many great thinkers who preached what came out of their own brains; but ministers of Christ simply dealt with what had been revealed to them by the Spirit of God. They regarded those sermons as the great agency for the salvation of men. Perhaps, however, that which had grown up to be a sort of institution, and which was called preaching, was not so good as the plain, simple talk of the Sunday-school and of the home. But he would advise the Primitive Methodists to keep to their style. Let them use simple language, so that nobody need carry a paper in order to put down the long words, and let them speak so as to be heard. The glory of their denomination was that it preached on the village green and in the camp meeting, and what could be the use of sermonising empty benches? As to the subject, there was nothing else worth preaching than Jesus Christ. The young pastor should know that, if he let one person pull one oar fifty others would want to do the same, and his ears would grow very long. Let him say, "I am my Master's servant, and not yours, and in this matter I will be clear from the governance of every mortal man." Some men preached politics, and some men social economics; but they preached Christ crucified, and in the last great day it would be seen that all the rest was like trying to raise a tempest with a fan. He believed the Religious Tract Society made it a rule to have enough Gospel in every one of their tracts to save a soul. So it should be with the sermon. One minister said: "I handled a difficult theme in the morning, but I mean to preach a soul-saving sermon in the evening." But how about it if a man died in the afternoon? If the text did not lead the minister that way, then the minister should lead the text that way. He should not pepper his discourse with "isms" and forget the bread. Where Christ was left out, the congregation soon had to be left out too. He knew a man who had a good congregation once, but it did not number more than forty now. The minister said he found by experience that the more intelligent he became the fewer people came to hear him. Perhaps it might be that because they had so many intelligent men nowadays they had also so many empty places.

In the evening a successful public meeting was held, under the presidency of Mr. R. W. Perks.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.



The above chart represents the movement of the barometer, corrected for sea level and reduced to 32° F., during the last four days ending midnight, Sept. 26-27.

The Meteorological Office last evening (8.30) issued the subjoined forecasts:

PROSPECTS FOR TO-DAY.

Districts.		Forecasts.
0. Scotland,	N.	S. and S.W. or W. breezes, moderate; cloudy, some showers.
1. Do.	E.	S.E. and S. breezes, light; fine, warmer.
2. England,	N.E.	
3. Do.	E.	E. and S.E. winds, light; cold and perhaps foggy at first, milder later.
4. Midland Counties,		
5. England, (with London and Channel),	S.	
6. Scotland,	W.	Same as No. 0.
7. England, (and N. Wales),	N.W.	
8. England, (and S. Wales),	S.W.	S.E. winds, moderate; fair.
9. Ireland,	N.	S.E. to S. or S.W. winds, moderate; fair, becoming warmer.
10. Do.	S.	

ROBERT H. SCOTT, Secretary.

LATEST INDICATIONS.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, Thursday (2 a.m.)

Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Weather.
30·20 Steady.	55°	N.E. Fresh.	Cloudy.

Our correspondents forward the following latest telegraphic reports:

BRIGHTON.—Bar. 30·24, rising; wind N.N.E.; cloudy day, night finer.

BRISTOL.—Bar. 30·26, rising; wind N.N.E., light; weather fine and warmer.

CORK.—Bar. 30·19; weather fine.

KIRKWALL.—Bar. 30·02; therm. 42°; wind S.W.; weather fine. 7 p.m.—Now, frost.

LIVERPOOL.—Bar. 30·281; wind E.S.E., light; fine.

PARIS.—Bar. 30·15; therm. at noon, 64°; weather unsettled.

FOLKESTONE.—Bar. 30·20, steady; wind N.E., fresh; overcast; smooth passage across Channel.

PRAWLE POINT.—Wind E., strong; sea moderate.

LIZARD.—Wind E., fresh.

HOLYHEAD.—Bar. 30·260; wind N.N.E., light; misty; sea smooth.

DOVER.—Bar. 30·16, rising; wind N.E., light; weather fine; sea smooth; steamers had good passages.

Fair weather is likely to prevail to-day.

THE GATESHEAD MURDER.—The remains of Jane Beetmoor, or Savage, the young woman who was murdered and her body mutilated, near Gateshead, were interred yesterday afternoon in the burial ground of the parish church at Birtley. The ceremony was witnessed by an enormous crowd. There is still no clue to the perpetrator of the murder.

STRANGE SEQUEL TO A MURDER.—A singular story was told in the Manchester Bankruptcy Court yesterday by a debtor named William Clydesdale, a grocer and draper. He informed the Official Receiver that his failure was partly due to the Moston murder. When Mrs. Miller was killed by her lodger, Alfred Gell, her daughter, who was also wounded, fetched the bankrupt, and he was the first to enter the house. He looked after Miss Miller, and had to appear as a witness, and thus his business was neglected. Then his wife took care of Miss Miller's baby, and it died at his house on the day the murderer was sentenced to death. Miss Miller also stayed at his house, and the people in the neighbourhood, having a prejudice against her, would not enter his shop whilst she was under his roof. Trade fell off, and he became insolvent.

STABBING.—About noon yesterday, a man named Albert Prebble, employed in Smithfield Market, quarrelled with another person. In the course of the struggle both drew their knives. Albert Prebble drove in a cab to his home in New Charles-street, Goswell-road, and he was put to bed. Dr. Richardson, of Goswell-road, was immediately summoned, and found that the man had been severely stabbed in the left side near the groin. In the course of the afternoon Prebble was removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. At a late hour last evening dangerous hemorrhage continued, and it was feared the patient would not last through the night.

MIRZAPORE CARPETS.—Within the last month a large shipment of these goods has come to hand, and in consequence prices are very much reduced; for instance, for 42s, net cash you can buy a carpet, 9ft. 3in. long and 6ft. 3in. wide. No doubt these prices will not be long continued.—The Importers are Messrs. Treloar and Sons, 68, 69, and 70, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.—[ADVT.]

NO MORE MEDICINE.—Perfect health restored by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food for invalids, children, and infants, which cures the most disordered stomach and bowels, the blood, the nerves, lungs, liver, brain, voice, and breath. In tins at 2s., 3s. 6d., 6s., 14s. 16s.—Du Barry and Co. (Limited), 77, Regent-street, W., London, and of all Grocers and Chemists.—[ADVT.]

An attempt is being made to introduce the divided skirt for wear among ladies; but ladies will render themselves more attractive by getting rid of grey threads in their once beautiful locks. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer restores the colour of the hair, and restores to it the softness and beauty of youth. Sold everywhere.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]

DRURY-LANE.—Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.—EVERY EVENING, at 7.45, THE ARMADA, [illegible]

THE ARMADA at DRURY-LANE.—Winifred [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Plymouth Sound. The Harvest [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Spain. A Prospect of the Inquisition. [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Elizabeth's Court. The News of [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—[illegible]

THE ARMADA.—The Game of Bowls on Plymouth [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—The Council of War Aboard the [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—The Fight off Calais. The Fire-[illegible]

THE ARMADA.—The Spanish Inquisition. The [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Note.—The Spanish Inquisition [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Whitehall. A Royal Reward.

THE ARMADA.—The Thanksgiving at St. Paul's. [illegible]

THE ARMADA, at DRURY-LANE, EVERY EVENING. [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Times says: "A great success [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Times says: "The great [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Daily Telegraph says: "In a scene [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Daily Telegraph says: "In the [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Standard says: "Mr. Augustus [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Daily News says: "The authors [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Morning Post says: "In the [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Morning Post says: "It is the [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Chronicle says: "A beautiful [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Chronicle says: "The spectacle [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Chronicle says: "In its scenic [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Chronicle says: "The play ends [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Sportsman says: "No more [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Globe says: "The first night's [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Echo says: "The story is well [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Sporting Life says: "Mr. Augustus [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Pall Mall Gazette says: "In the [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Evening News says: "The [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—St. James' Gazette says: "Such [illegible]

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, [illegible] CAPTAIN SWIFT [illegible] THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. [illegible]

CAPTAIN SWIFT is in itself a drama of powerful [illegible]

MORNING PERFORMANCE of CAPTAIN SWIFT, SATURDAY NEXT, [illegible]—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

ADELPHI.—A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.—TO-NIGHT, at eight, THE UNION JACK, [illegible]

ADELPHI.—Mr. WILLIAM TERRISS as JACK MEDWAY, in THE UNION JACK, TO-NIGHT, at eight.

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—Mr. Charles [illegible]

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—Miss Mil-[illegible]

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—"A stirring [illegible]

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—"An honest, [illegible]

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—"The energy [illegible]

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK, TO-NIGHT, at eight. Preceded, at 7.15, by THE LOTTERY TICKET. [illegible]

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Season [illegible] FREEMAN THOMAS'S [illegible] PROMENADE CONCERTS. THIS EVENING, at eight. [illegible]

MISS SUSETTA FENN will SING, THIS EVENING, [illegible] at FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS. [illegible]

MADAME BELLE COLE will SING, THIS EVENING, [illegible] FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS. [illegible]

MR. SANTLEY will SING, THIS EVENING, [illegible] FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS. [illegible]

MR. CARRODUS and Mr. EDWARD HOWELL will PLAY, THIS EVENING, [illegible] FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS. [illegible]

FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, COVENT-GARDEN. [illegible]

THE ROSE QUEEN WALTZ, by A. G. Crowe, [illegible] THIS EVENING. FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, COVENT-GARDEN.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. Henry Irving.—DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE, TO-NIGHT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Last Three Nights and Saturday Matinee of DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at nine, Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD in DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. [illegible]

LYCEUM THEATRE.—At nine, Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD in DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. [illegible] LESBIA, [illegible]

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MONDAY NEXT, Oct. 1, [illegible] Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as THE BARON CHEVRIAL.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss Grace Hawthorne.—[illegible] TO-NIGHT, THE STILL ALARM. [illegible]

MATINEES of THE STILL ALARM, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30. [illegible]

THE STILL ALARM. Stirring sensational drama. [illegible]—PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

GAIETY THEATRE.—SHE.—A Great Success.—Manageress, Miss Sophie Eyre.

GAIETY.—SHE.—A Great Success.—TO-NIGHT, [illegible]

GAIETY.—SHE.—Miss SOPHIE EYRE as SHE.

GAIETY.—SHE.—MATINEE, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Lessee and Manageress, Miss Agnes Hewitt.—TO-NIGHT, at eight, THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. [illegible] Mr. HENRY NEVILLE. [illegible]

OLYMPIC.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.—TO-NIGHT and Every Evening, at eight.—Mr. HENRY NEVILLE as BOB BRIERLY. At 7.15, Comedietta. [illegible]

OLYMPIC.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.—TO-NIGHT and Every Evening, at eight.—Miss AGNES HEWITT as MAY EDWARDS. At 7.15, Comedietta.—Matinee, Saturday Next, at 2.30.

OLYMPIC.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Owing to [illegible]

STRAND THEATRE.—Under the Management of [illegible] EVERY EVENING, at 7.45, KLEPTOMANIA. [illegible] ALADDIN. [illegible]—STRAND THEATRE.

ALADDIN, Aladdin, Aladdin, Aladdin, Aladdin, Aladdin, Aladdin, and KLEPTOMANIA.

ALADDIN, H. J. Byron's version (has not been played in London for 25 years), TO-NIGHT, at 8.45.—STRAND THEATRE.

ALADDIN.—Miss ALICE ATHERTON, TO-NIGHT, at 8.45.

ALADDIN.—MATINEE, at 2.30, NEXT SATURDAY.

ALADDIN.—Original music by E. Jones, J. Tabrar, and Robert Martin.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.45.—STRAND THEATRE.

ALADDIN.—THE WIDOW TWANKAY, Mr. WILLIE EDOUIN, TO-NIGHT, at 8.45.

ALADDIN, Aladdin, Aladdin, Aladdin, Aladdin, Aladdin, Aladdin, and KLEPTOMANIA.

GLOBE.—Mr. Edgar Bruce and Miss Edith Woodworth, Lessees and Managers.—TO-NIGHT, at eight, FROU-FROU. [illegible]

FROU-FROU.—TO-NIGHT, at eight. Doors 7.45. [illegible]

FROU-FROU.—TO-NIGHT, at eight.—Miss EDITH WOODWORTH as FROU-FROU. [illegible]—GLOBE THEATRE.

FROU-FROU.—TO-NIGHT, at eight.—Mr. W. [illegible]

FROU-FROU.—TO-NIGHT, at eight.—Miss Marie [illegible]—GLOBE THEATRE.

GLOBE.—THE MONK'S ROOM, by John Lart, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, [illegible]

VAUDEVILLE.—Mr. Thomas Thorne, Sole Lessee and Manager.—THIS EVENING, [illegible] JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. [illegible] THE BROTHERS. [illegible]

JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART.—[illegible] Time.—The [illegible]—VAUDEVILLE.

COURT THEATRE.—Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Cecil.—OPEN for the SEASON. [illegible]

COURT THEATRE.—By special arrangement with Mr. JOHN HARE, [illegible]

MAMMA, TO-NIGHT and Every Evening, at 8.45.

MAMMA, at 8.45, will be acted by Mr. John Hare, Mr. [illegible]—COURT THEATRE.

COURT THEATRE.—MAMMA will be preceded, [illegible] HERMINE. [illegible]

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at nine, a new [illegible] UNCLES AND AUNTS, [illegible] THE SPY, [illegible]

MR. W. S. PENLEY.—UNCLES AND AUNTS.

THE REFEREE says: "Can you fancy Penley [illegible]

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at three o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. Chas. Wyndham.—BETSY, [illegible] THIS EVENING, at nine. [illegible] THE DOWAGER. [illegible]

BETSY.—TO-NIGHT.—CRITERION THEATRE.

BETSY MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at three. [illegible]—CRITERION THEATRE.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.—"Pepita."—Under the management of Messrs. Augustus Van Biene and Horace Lingard.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, [illegible] PEPITA. [illegible]

TOOLE'S THEATRE.—Lecocq's successful comic opera, PEPITA.

PEPITA.—MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at [illegible]

PEPITA.—The Two Generals' duet, "My Excellent [illegible]

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager R. D'Oyly Carte.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE MIKADO. [illegible] MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE.

SAVOY.—LAST THREE NIGHTS of THE MIKADO. [illegible]

SAVOY.—On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, will be produced a NEW and ORIGINAL OPERA, by W. S. Gilbert [illegible]

AVENUE.—Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.—This theatre [illegible] MONDAY NEXT, [illegible] THE OLD GUARD, [illegible]

OLD GUARD.—Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, [illegible]—MONDAY NEXT, Oct. 1, at 8.15.

OLD GUARD.—Mr. J. J. Dallas, Mr. Joseph Tapley, [illegible]—MONDAY NEXT, Oct. 1, at 8.15.

OLD GUARD.—Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, [illegible]—MONDAY NEXT, Oct. 1, at 8.15.

OLD GUARD.—Miss Annie Halford, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Juliet Woodford, &c.—MONDAY NEXT, Oct. 1, at 8.15.

OLD GUARD.—Preceded, at 7.15, by QUITS. [illegible]—MONDAY NEXT.

PRINCE of WALES'.—Mr. Horace Sedger, Lessee and Manager.—[illegible] DOROTHY, [illegible] WARRANTED BURGLAR-PROOF. [illegible]

DOROTHY.—750th PERFORMANCE, TO-NIGHT.

DOROTHY.—MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

SURREY THEATRE.—THIS and following EVENINGS, [illegible] THE GOLDEN LADDER, [illegible]

PAVILION THEATRE.—"Golden Ladder."—[illegible] TO-NIGHT, and Every Evening, at 7.30, [illegible] THE GOLDEN LADDER [illegible]

MR. HENRY IRVING, Miss MARION TERRY, and Lyceum Company, LYCEUM THEATRE, EDINBURGH, TO-NIGHT. [illegible]

MR. CHARLES WYNDHAM, Miss MARY MOORE, and COMPANY in DAVID GARRICK, ROYALTY THEATRE, GLASGOW, THIS EVENING.

MR. J. L. TOOLE and Company.—LEEDS (the GRAND THEATRE), TO-NIGHT.

OPERA COMIQUE.—Lessee and Manager, F. J. Harris.—This Theatre will reopen TO-NIGHT (Thursday), with a new comic opera, entitled CARINA.

CARINA.—Music by Julia Woolf.

CARINA.—Libretto by E. L. Blanchard and Cunningham Bridgman.

CARINA.—Miss CAMILLE D'ARVILLE as CARINA, TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

CARINA.—Miss JOSEPHINE FINDLAY as ZARA, TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

CARINA.—Miss ADA DOREE as LEONINA, TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

CARINA.—Miss ALICE LETHBRIDGE as TABELLA, TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

CARINA.—Miss JESSICA DENE as VENA, TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

CARINA.—Miss BLANCHE MURRAY as ZETA, TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

CARINA.—Miss FLORA WILMOS as ELLA, TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.—CARINA.

CARINA.—Mr. DURWARD LELY as DON FELIX, TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

CARINA.—Mr. G. H. SNAZELLE as GENERAL BOBADILLO, TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

CARINA.—Mr. CHARLES COLLETTE as PATRICHO, TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

CARINA.—Mr. E. D. WARD as CADRILLO, TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

CARINA.—Mr. W. GUISE as SANCHO, TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

CARINA.—Mr. ERIC THORNE as GRIMALDO, TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

CARINA.—Mr. W. HALLEY as OLLA PODRIDA, TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.—CARINA.

CARINA.—Special Production by Charles Harris, TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.—CARINA.

CARINA.—Dresses by Miss Fisher.—TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

CARINA.—Dresses by Auguste.—TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

CARINA.—Dresses by M. Alias.—TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.—CARINA.

CARINA.—Scenery by W. Telbin.—TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

CARINA.—Scenery by T. E. Ryan.—TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.—CARINA.

CARINA.—Augmented Orchestra, under the direction of Auguste Van Biene.—TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.—CARINA.

CARINA.—Large CHORUS and BALLET, TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.—CARINA.

CARINA.—Dances arranged by John D'Auban, TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 8.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.—CARINA.

OPERA COMIQUE.—Specially redecorated and upholstered for this production. Doors open at eight o'clock. Seats may now be booked in advance.—Box-office open from ten till five.

TERRY'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. Edward Terry.—The safest and coolest theatre in London. Constructed entirely with concrete and iron. Absolutely fireproof. Lighted throughout with Electricity.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, A. W. Pinero's latest and greatest success, SWEET LAVENDER. Doors open eight. Carriages at eleven.—Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from ten to five. Telephone 3,702.

SWEET LAVENDER.—194th Time.—Mr. EDWARD TERRY as DICK PHENYL.—TERRY'S THEATRE.

SWEET LAVENDER.—Messrs. Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, Bernard Gould, T. C. Valentine, and Matthews; Mesdames Eva Wilson, Maude Millett, M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison.—TERRY'S THEATRE.

MATINEES of SWEET LAVENDER EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.—TERRY'S THEATRE.

BRIGHTON THEATRE ROYAL.—Proprietress, Mrs. Nye-Chart.—TO-NIGHT, at 7.30, SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY. Mr. W. Calder's Company. Special Matinee, To-day, at 2.30. [illegible]

PEPITA and FALKA COMPANIES.—TO-NIGHT, PEPITA [illegible], BLACKPOOL. FALKA [illegible], LIVERPOOL. [illegible] Augustus Van Biene and Horace Lingard, Proprietors and Managers.

DOROTHY PROVINCIAL TOUR.—Henry J. Leslie's Opera Company.—THEATRE ROYAL, BRADFORD, TO-NIGHT. [illegible]

MR. WILSON BARRETT on Tour with his London Company. PRINCE of WALES' THEATRE, BIRMINGHAM, until SEPT. 30.

MARIE ROZE OPERA COMPANY.—Provincial Concert Tour.—HULL, TO-DAY; York, To-morrow; Nottingham, Saturday; Grantham, Monday.—Under the direction of Mr. N. Vert, 6, Cork-street, London, W.

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THIS EVENING, at 7.30, THE ARMADA. Misses Winifred Emery, Bruce, James, Neilson, and Maud Milton; Messrs. Leonard Boyne, Laidlaw, Gardiner, Stevens, Beaumont, Loraine, Dawson, Dallas, and Harry Nicholls.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, CAPTAIN SWIFT. Mr. Tree, Messrs. Macklin, Kemble, Fuller Mellish, Allan, Harwood, Harrison, and Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.
THIS EVENING, at 8, THE UNION JACK. William Terriss, Messrs. Cartwright, Beveridge, Shine, Cautley, Somers, Russell, &c.; Miss Millward, Mesdames Forsyth, Nethersole, Drummond, Burton, and Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Mr. Henry Irving.
THIS EVENING, at 9, DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. Mr. Richard Mansfield, Messrs. Harkins, Sullivan, Crompton, Frankau, Burrows, and Vivian; Mrs. Sol-Smith, Miss Sheridan, Miss Beatrice Cameron. At 8, LESBIA. Miss Cameron, as Lesbia.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Miss Grace Hawthorne. Manager, Mr. W. W. Kelly.
THIS EVENING, at 7.45, THE STILL ALARM. Messrs. Harry Lacy, Harry Parker, W. L. Abingdon, Bassett Roe, George Skinner, E. F. Mayeur, and E. W. Garden; Mesdames Grace Hawthorne, Cissy Richards, Ina Barnard, and Fannie Leslie.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Manageress, Miss Sophie Eyre.
THIS EVENING, at 8, SHE. Miss Eyre, Misses Fanny Enson, Elliott, Ingram, Wilson, Vyse, Graves, and Miss Mary Rorke; Messrs. Julian Cross, Edmund Gurney, H. Maxwell, James East, Glyn, Wynn, and Edmund Maurice.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manageress, Miss Agnes Hewitt.
THIS EVENING, at 8, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Mr. Henry Neville, Messrs. Burnett, Wood, Courtneidge, Coutts, Rivers, Beggs, and Mr. W. H. Denny; Miss Jennie Lee, Mrs. Huntley, Miss Ferrers, and Miss Agnes Hewitt. At 7.15, Comedietta.

STRAND THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7.45, KLEPTOMANIA. Followed by, at 8.45, ALADDIN. Miss Alice Atherton, Mesdames Susie Vaughan, Grace Huntley, Lillie Fryer, Lilian Millward, V. Bennett, Madge Johnstone; Messrs. C. S. Fawcett, Albert Chevalier, W. Lugg, Albert Sims, J. Halliwell, Herbert Sparling, and Mr. Willie Edouin.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers, Mr. E. Bruce and Miss Edith Woodworth.
THIS EVENING, at 8, FROU-FROU. Messrs. W. Farren, Arthur Elwood, Fred Terry, G. Farquhar, F. Dawson, C. Kent; Mesdames Edith Woodworth, Henrietta Lindley, B. Evelyn, Margaret Terry, Minnie Terry, and Marie de Grey.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. At 7.45, THE BROTHERS. Messrs. Thomas Thorne, Bignold, Thorne, Maude, Blythe, Buist, Grove, Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Homfrey, Banister, Harrison, M'Neil, Rowland, Adams, Astell, [illegible] and Miss Vane.

OPERA COMIQUE.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, CARINA. Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Doree, Jessica Dene, Blanche Murray, Flora Wilmos, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, W. Hailey, and Charles Collette.

COURT THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 8.45, MAMMA. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. E. Lewis, and Mr. A. Cecil; Miss Hughes, Miss Filippi, Miss Caldwell, Miss Brough, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8, HERMINE. Messrs. R. Cathcart, S. Brough, E. Lewis, W. H. Quinton; Mesdames M. Caldwell and Florence Wood.

COMEDY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 9, UNCLES AND AUNTS. Messrs. W. S. Penley, T. G. Warren, W. Draycott, W. F. Hawtrey, W. Everard, W. Lestocq; Misses C. Grahame, Daly, Elton, Lee, and V. Featherston. At 8, THE SPY. Messrs. W. F. Hawtrey, W. Draycott, and A. G. Andrews; Mrs. Canninge, Misses Scarlett and Featherston.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. Chas. Wyndham.
THIS EVENING, at 9, BETSY. Messrs. W. Blakeley, H. Standing, A. Maltby, A. Boucicault, and Geo. Giddens; Mesdames Rose Saker, F. Robertson, E. Terriss, F. Moore, E. Penrose, and Lottie Venne. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Lessee, Mr. J. L. Toole.
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, PEPITA. Mesdames Wadman, Kate Cutler, Alma Stanley; Messrs. Horace Lingard, Frank Wyatt, Walter Marnock, Frank Seymour, Lytton Grey, &c.

SAVOY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE MIKADO. Messrs. G. Grossmith, R. Barrington, R. Temple, R. Cummings, and J. G. Robertson; Mesdames G. Ulmar, Jessie Bond, S. Grey, and Rosina Brandram. At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, DOROTHY. Mesdames Marie Tempest, F. Perry, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR-PROOF.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Mr. Edward Terry.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER. Messrs. Edward Terry, A. Bishop, B. Thomas, Valentine, B. Gould, F. Kerr, S. Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, C. Addison, M. Millett, Eva Wilson.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
THIS DAY, at 3, MR. BARNES OF NEW YORK. Messrs. Yorke Stephens, J. A. Howell, W. Gay, Seymour Hicks, Byatt, E. J. Ottley, T. Foster, Williams, and William Calvert; Mesdames Helen Leyton, Emma Gwynne, Elsie Chester, Beauty, and Clara Cowper.

BRITANNIA THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7, CALLED BACK. Misses O. Webb, B. D'Almaine, Howe, Pettifer, Morgan; Messrs. A. Syms, W. Steadman, J. B. Howe, E. Newbound, King-Bolton, J. Munro, Moss, Beaumont. Incidental. The Flying Bennees. THE MYSTERIOUS FAMILY. Messrs. W. Gardiner, G. B. Bigwood, &c.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
THIS DAY, at 3 and 7.30 (in Concert Hall and Theatre), Fratelli Prandi's Marionettes, RODOPE and THE LIVING SKELETON. At 4.30 and 9, The Neapolitan Mandolinists.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

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LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

At midnight, on Tuesday, the rebel Dervishes before Suakin attempted to carry one of the outlying forts by assault, but were beaten off with heavy loss. Active measures are being taken for the defence of the town.

Yesterday, a synopsis of the Republican Tariff Bill was published in New York.

A conference of Liberal Unionists in the Midland Counties was held at Nottingham yesterday, when resolutions were passed pledging the meeting to spare no effort in promoting the efficiency of the party until the attempt to carry out a policy fatal to the best interests of the United Kingdom had been abandoned, and expressing a desire for the speedy further realisation of the reform of local self-government and the extension of facilities for the creation of a peasant proprietary.

In the evening Mr. Chamberlain addressed a crowded meeting, vindicating the position which the Unionists had taken up towards the Gladstonian party. The Parnellites, whom he stigmatised as a "kept party," were the first leaders of a so-called Irish patriotic agitation who made a profit out of their work, and as Egan and Ford in America paid the piper so they called for the tune. The Liberal Unionist policy was one of firm and just government, coupled with a persistent endeavour to remove all proved grievances and sources of disaffection.

Mr. John Redmond, M.P., was yesterday sentenced to five weeks' imprisonment without hard labour for an offence under the Crimes Act.

New Surrey Chapel, a handsome building in Blackfriars-road, near the older edifice which formed the centre of Rowland Hill's ministry, was opened yesterday, the sermon being preached by Mr. Spurgeon.

Yesterday the inquest touching the death of Annie Chapman, who was found murdered and shockingly mutilated in a yard in Hanbury-street, was brought to a conclusion. In his summing-up the coroner described the mutilations, which were evidently the work of a skilled person and one who had been accustomed to the post-mortem room. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against a person or persons unknown.

James Young, a house painter, surrendered to his bail, at the Wandsworth Police-court, yesterday, on the charge of shooting Edgar Woolley, a draper's assistant, with intent to kill. A further remand was granted.

Despite higher continuation rates at the settlement, the stock markets were very active, and finally firm, after considerable fluctuations. A fresh rise occurred in English railways, and American, Canadian, and Mexican were also better. Foreign Government bonds improved, especially Greek. An important rise was apparent in cable stocks. Mason and Barry advanced, while Rio Tinto showed weakness. Some of the diamond shares met with inquiry. Consols declined ⅛ per cent. On balance £25,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank.

IT needs all the vivacity and earnestness of a statesman like Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to bring the attention of the British public back again to a subject of which they are all so heartily sick as that of Irish agitation. Yet it is necessary to come back to it, at any rate now and then, because that "pure weariness" to which the brilliant Unionist orator alluded yesterday at Nottingham is in itself a danger to the Kingdom. The Separatists, beaten in argument, in hard facts, and at the polls, count not a little upon wearying out the spirit of the British people. Like the poor widow of Holy Writ, they think they shall be heard for their importunity, and hammer hard night and day, in season and out of season, about the nonexistent woes of Ireland, hoping at last to win their end by their much speaking and "damnable iteration." It is needful, therefore, that speeches like that lately delivered at Bradford, and the spirited summary of the situation heard again last evening in Nottingham, should be made, and be diligently listened to or read, that the mind of the nation may be fortified against mere clamour, and that the sensible electoral verdict already pronounced upon Mr. GLADSTONE's wild and sudden schemes may be repeated when occasion shall arise. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, among many powerful supporters yesterday, found one whose name ought to carry with it a strong guarantee that true Liberalism can never range itself against the unity and integrity of the Kingdom. Mrs. FAWCETT, the widow of the lamented public man whose whole career was an illustration of sincere Liberal faith and practice, spoke on the Nottingham platform to one of the resolutions, and by her presence, as well as by what she brings to mind of the clear intelligence and patriotism of her departed husband—added a new force to the always-increasing phalanx of those who have resolved never to sacrifice the realm to a band of place-hunters and politicians out of power. It is the same phenomenon we see on every side of Mr. GLADSTONE's most faithful friends in the past abandoning now his perilous leadership. Lord SELBORNE wrote: "Everything which has passed within the last two years has only convinced me more and more of the importance of a steady adherence on the part of Liberal Unionists to the line of conduct which they have down to this time taken. I believe the future welfare of Great Britain, as well as Ireland, and the maintenance in either country of that authority of the law which is necessary for the well-being of any people, to be at stake in this contest, and I heartily wish success to the efforts which will be made at your conference to strengthen the cause." If the nation is influenced by great names, as our foreign critics say, then all the best men of the Liberal party are on one side—that of the Union—in this controversy. If it is principle, not personality, which governs them, then, too, on the side of the Union stand the great cause of obedience to the Law, the defence of individual rights and liberties, the protection of the minority, the fair claims of property, and everything which can appeal to intelligent men, not carried away by sentiment or noise. The miserably-diminished band which still follows that flagstaff without a banner brandished by the Gladstonians and Parnellites rely, as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN remarked yesterday, upon a habit and a prejudice—the habit of party cohesion and the natural feeling of sympathy which Britons feel with any people who cry out that they are being "coerced." It continues to be needful, therefore, from time to time, to show, as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN did most completely, what a hollow business this Irish agitation has now become, and how very little is left to complain about in the sister island.

If there had been nothing in the animated address at Nottingham except the short catechism which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has drawn up for use in questioning Separatists, it would have been practical and valuable. He bids electors put three simple queries to these gentlemen when they hotly demand Home Rule, the first being how they will guard and guarantee the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament; the second, what they mean to do with Ulster; and the third, how they are going to settle the land problem? We shall not elicit any answers, however, to these very plain questions; all we shall get will be continued shrewish abuse of Mr. BALFOUR, and the statement that Mr. GLADSTONE may perhaps be ready with a plan when the time comes. Meanwhile, there has been nothing more outspoken, more fearless, more frank, and more veracious than those passages of yesterday's address in which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, with a dauntlessness worthy of his great cause and of his splendid reputation, told the truth about this question of tranquillising Ireland by concessions. The Separatist section does not wish to see Ireland tranquillised. It lives by fishing in troubled waters; it exists by the turmoil which it foments. The anti-English agitation, as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN most justly said, is the only one known to history wherein almost every prominent actor has directly profited by his "patriotism." From the highest to the lowest a "passionate love of liberty" has been made a paying concern. The prominent men of the movement have been put forward and subsidised by the hidden and foreign organisation, and the party—as the speech at Nottingham plainly puts it—has been and still is a "kept party." To make this good, if anything so notorious wanted demonstration, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN took his audience back to the Chicago Convention. There the policy of the Separatist faction was settled for leaders and rank-and-file alike by those who, "paying the piper," are determined to retain for themselves the privilege of "calling the tune." Mr. REDMOND was Mr. PARNELL's delegate at that Convention, and he made an appeal to the Irish-Americans which concluded with the following sentence cited yesterday: "It now remains for us to prove, for the one-thousandth time, that as slaves we can be formidable foes. I assert here to-day that the government of Ireland by England is an impossibility, and I believe it to be our duty to make it so." After an utterance like this, never retracted, never disavowed by the responsible leaders of the movement—who, on the contrary, make this gentleman at the present moment a hero and a martyr—what is the good, as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN pertinently asked, of the new protestations of friendly feelings towards England, and of all those mealy-mouthed statements about reconciliation which Mr. DILLON and others now proffer? Happily, it is not Ireland as a country which is guilty of this double-faced dealing—it is merely an Irish fraction, a sect, a coterie of well-rewarded mischief-makers. Ireland as a country would be quiet and loyal to-morrow if the Land question were once settled. She cares little or nothing for Home Rule; but those to whom she has temporarily confided her representation would not abandon their evil efforts and sinister intrigues even to see her prosperous, contented, and as much attached as Scotland is to the central portion of the Kingdom. Mr. GLADSTONE himself is deceived and misled. His Irish and American allies use him as a tool, while the policy really concealed behind his waning influence and damaged reputation continues to be that of PATRICK EGAN and of FORD.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN went on to show how, when Mr. GLADSTONE had prophesied that there was no alternative between Home Rule and Coercion, Mr. REDMOND and his like proceeded to labour to make that vaticination good. He also demonstrated, and most usefully, how hollow and false is the present outcry about evictions on account of arrears of rent. It was the Home Rule party which alone prevented Parliament from legislating upon this very matter. Mr. DILLON and his friends would not allow the tenants to be "whitewashed" as to arrears, because the usurious shopkeeper and the gombeen-man—supporters of the National League—did not want to be included in the composition. A perusal of the Nottingham speech upon this head, illustrated by the case of "Doctor" TULLY—"so called because he prescribed leaden pills for landlords"—will dissipate a good many illusions and sentimental sighs. What a light is cast upon these tales of woe by the exclamation quoted from the lips of one tenant! "Yes; I would be able to pay the rent ten times over, but if I did I would also pay with my life." It is by the evil means here darkly revealed that what is called "coercion" has been forced upon the Government, and it is only by stern fidelity to a policy of enforcing the law that the foul conspiracy can be, and will be, broken up. "If," said the right honourable gentleman in the conclusion of this manly and unanswerable speech, "there is to be a Home Rule Parliament, let it be defended upon its merits. If it can be proved to be for the good of Ireland, if it can be proved not to be injurious to the interests of this country, by all means vote for it; but do not be deluded into supporting it by these tales of imaginary wrongs that will not bear examination, or by denunciations of the law, which is arbitrary only inasmuch as it is a law against crime and against people who incite to crime."

THERE is some reason for surprise at the resolution of delay passed by the Council of the National Rifle Association on Tuesday last—a resolution which reopened the whole question of New Wimbledon. The matter had appeared in a fair way of settlement till Lord WANTAGE and his colleagues met together. Indeed, the march of events towards a decision in favour of the Berkshire Downs was as steady as the best friends of that site could desire. In the first place, the Council had rejected all claims save those of Cannock Chase and Compton. By way of second step a committee was appointed to consider the relative advantages offered by the rival situations, and, as what was thought to be a final measure only needing a formal vote to become decisive, the Committee reported strongly in favour of Berkshire. We intimated last week that this would be the case, and anticipated some of the reasons by which Lord WANTAGE and his colleagues supported their judgement. As we then endeavoured to show, there is no doubt that, having regard only to the Midland Chase and the Western Downs, the committee were quite right in their conclusion. With commendable zeal, Lord HATHERTON and a deputation from the Chase district appeared before the Council on Tuesday armed with the results of a poll of the Volunteer battalions. The figures showed a majority in favour of their plan, but when looked into they do not greatly help it. Of one hundred and four thousand two hundred and twenty-eight Volunteers who expressed an opinion on the question submitted to them, sixty-one thousand five hundred and twenty-four voted in favour of Cannock Chase, and thirty-one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven in favour of the Western Downs, while eleven thousand five hundred and seven preferred to remain neutral. The majority is large, but we cannot accept it as representing the desire of the Volunteer force as a whole, because, in the first place, the wishes of more than one hundred thousand men have yet to be ascertained upon the matter, and because of the sixty thousand odd who prefer Cannock Chase a great majority have their head-quarters not far away, and may therefore be suspected of treating a national question mainly from a local standpoint. Moreover, it is open to serious debate whether an appeal to the men of the force on such a matter as this is altogether wise. The site of New Wimbledon, apart from the fact that it requires special knowledge, should be determined on broad grounds of general utility and possible developments rather than upon considerations of convenience for this or that section of the country. It is, of course, unsafe to prophesy, but appearances certainly favour the conclusion that, in spite of Lord HATHERTON's "state of the poll," Cannock Chase has no chance. Without question the Council, in face of the committee's report, would have rejected it had the question been put; the surprise is that no vote was come to, and that the alternative site strongly approved by Lord Wantage and his fellows, still remains in doubt.

Refusing to act at once upon the committee's report, the Council agreed to an amendment proposed by Lord Wemyss: "That, before finally adopting either the Berkshire or the Cannock sites, it is desirable to give further time for inquiry as to the possibilities of obtaining a suitable site within a reasonable distance of the Metropolis, and that a committee be appointed to communicate with the Government and ascertain whether they would assist the National Rifle Association to obtain a new site for their annual rifle meeting." Here is, indeed, a case of "as you were." Lord Wemyss' successful amendment reopens the entire question, and puts everybody back again to the starting-place, while Cannock Chase and Compton have a rival in every suitable spot which may be found within a "reasonable distance" of London. The amendment does much more than this. Its acceptance is an official declaration of preference for the vicinity of the Metropolis, and of strictly preserving the national character of the meeting by a close connection with the capital of the Empire. Not only is Cannock Chase out of the running after this, but the Berkshire site also, unless—which cannot for a moment be anticipated—the Council are driven to it as a last resort. Now is the time for the Brighton people to wake up and be doing. They seem latterly to have gone to sleep over the matter, oblivious of the fact that a battle is never lost till it is won. The decision of the question being suspended, let them renew the strife. Nobody can enter into the competition with a better case. They may go before the Council and urge: "Our site lies within a reasonable distance of London, since it can be reached from Victoria or London Bridge in very little more time than is taken to gain the plateau of Wimbledon; the way to it is along a passenger line connecting London with its seaside suburb; and your camp will have almost at its tent doors a great and attractive town, the inhabitants of which are prepared to give you a hearty welcome. We can offer you excellent ranges, capital camping ground, and pure, bracing air; besides which you will find yourselves in the full enjoyment of the social prestige and the public support which served you well in your old quarters. True, the site is costly, but there is a chance of Government help, and Brighton may be public-spirited enough to render some assistance on its own account." We call this a good case, and the local authorities should press it with all the more confidence because the Council have declared in favour of a site easily accessible from the Metropolis, and there is no other than that on the South Downs able to advance serious pretensions. Mention has been made of possible accommodation at Staines and elsewhere, but the Council will discover that the nearer to London the heavier the cost, the more urgent the objections raised by persons whose property is likely to be injured, and the greater the certainty of having some day to make another flitting. It will surely be wise to go as far afield as possible consistent with the absolute necessity of maintaining a Metropolitan status, and especially to select a spot which, in addition to other advantages, is likely to afford a permanent home. We trust, on all these grounds, that the people of Brighton will not let slip the opportunity that has again come to them, but make the most of it, and thus, as we firmly believe, serve not only the interests of their town but those of the Volunteer force.

Lord Wemyss' amendment elicited the opinion of the Council on another point, which is, in some respects, even more important than the question of a Metropolitan or provincial site. The leaders of the National Rifle Association are now pledged to a movement for obtaining Government aid, so that the final decision may not be influenced, as under present circumstances it must be, by considerations of expense. That they are perfectly justified in so doing no patriotic Englishman will deny, while the "intelligent foreigner," who is always supposed to be watching our insular doings, feels, we may be sure, unbounded surprise that the Government has not taken the matter in hand without waiting for the appeal now about to be made. He puts the case to himself thus: Here is a Volunteer army of near upon a quarter of a million citizens, whose military value, for obvious reasons, depends in a special degree upon their skill with the rifle. Here is, furthermore, an Association which for thirty years has promoted rifle-shooting throughout the entire force by means both direct and indirect, and with remarkable success. The Association has been turned out of its old home, and is looking for another, hampered in its search by want of means. Yet the Government which accepts the services of the Volunteers and their Association, and pretends to value them very highly, looks on without stirring a finger. The intelligent foreigner and—which is very much more to the purpose—the sensible Englishman cannot understand this at all. It is for the Council of the Association straightway to put the Government on their defence in the matter, and ascertain whether the door of the Treasury will open to them, and if not why not. Of one thing Lord Wantage and his colleagues may be assured—they go to Downing-street supported by the patriotic feeling of the nation, which never grudges money if sure, as in this case, it will be well and profitably spent. The nation would be likely, moreover, to approve a bold attitude on the part of the Association when asking assistance from Imperial funds. Such aid may be demanded in the name of national safety. What could not be done in this matter were the Government to give liberal help? The dream of a great Volunteer camp, available for rifle practice and manœuvres throughout the season, might be realised; the entire force having in New Wimbledon a constant utility. Whether this development enters into the question or not, the Government may rest assured that the result of the forthcoming appeal of the National Rifle Association will be watched with interest by the public, and taken as a measure of the sympathy which our rulers are never weary of expressing for the Volunteers. "Fine words butter no parsnips," and soon the powers that be will have an opportunity of showing that they do not limit themselves to a non-lubricant. Meanwhile the Council and their friends must be prepared for a refusal and for the exercise of the self-reliance which is the boast of Englishmen. The resolve to seek aid, which was come to on Tuesday last, sounds no note of despair. It reminds the Government of a duty. If they discharge it, good; if not, the members of the Association will help themselves as best they can.

Blackpool has had its Battle of Flowers—thus borrowing one of the prettiest and liveliest scenes of the Carnival festivities in Italy and France. Those who know the "Brighton of the North," as its lovers are wont to call it, are aware that it is in its way the most aspiring seaside town in England. For enterprise and "go," for organised amusements, for all kinds of attractions to draw families or tempt "trippers," Blackpool stands far ahead of all other bathing-places. It lies within easy reach of an enormous Lancashire population, who have money to spend on occasional holidays, and are passionately fond of music, "outings," and "sprees." Blackpool possesses all that they desire. The sea in front of it has not the ordinary tameness of the waters that subside upon our southern coast; huge breakers roll in, that are evidently Atlantic waves, in high temper at the obstruction they naturally meet upon the Irish Coast. Steamers, sailing, and rowing boats of all sizes provide the excursionists with that trip to sea which forms an inevitable part of the day's fun, even when it entails personal disturbance. There are two piers, on one of which the looker-on may occasionally see some very pretty exhibitions of the local clog dance; on the other rises a music pavilion, where the best singers of the day are heard. In fact, the special features of the place are "trippers" and concerts. At an early hour the trains begin to pour in thousands of men, women, and children out for the day. Soon the town is full of them—they throng the footpaths, and block and blacken the carriage roads; they talk in a broad Lancashire dialect, and are full of the rough merriment and open enjoyment of "hands" out for a holiday. An electric tramway gives them little journeys up and down the front; and as night comes on electric lamps light up sea and shore. "Music, heavenly maid," sways and subdues these vast masses of humanity; they crowd the two fine concert-rooms afternoon and evening to listen not to the comic songs that delight so many Londoners, but to the best classical pieces played by well-trained bands Generally one distinguished vocalist is engaged; all the rest is instrumental. Rough-looking men, and women carrying babies, listen entranced to the finest productions by the greatest composers—for the notable point is that the selections are almost invariably from the "grand old masters," and that the light modern operas are, for the most part, neglected. Whoever, indeed, would desire to see the apotheosis of music for the people should go to Blackpool, where three or four thousand artisans, paying sixpence each, listen daily to performances like the Monday or Saturday Popular Concerts in London with the heartiest appreciation and the most judicious applause.

We are not surprised that such a town should lead the way in the organisation of a new fête, and the Mayor deserves every praise for his attempt to naturalise in England the "Bataille de Fleurs" which at Nice, Cannes, and other French or Italian towns, affords yearly amusement to thousands of visitors. His Worship could not command the sun of Nice nor the balmy air that blows from the Mediterranean. Monday, the day fixed for the fête, was unhappily "cold, grey, mizzly, and thoroughly English;" but we take our hard grey weather like Englishmen, and the town was crowded with visitors. At Nice the idea of the battle is that the carriage-folk alone are the combatants; each vehicle has its supply of ammunition in the shape of bouquets and bunches, with which they bombard friends and acquaintances, as on their return down the road they come within the line of fire. The Lancashire crowd who witnessed this contest could not understand being left out in the cold. As a local reporter said, "This good-tempered, stupid, rough British public would insist upon taking part in the fun." Jovial trippers picked up the flowers or snatched them from the carriages, and joined in the discharge of missiles. Soon the fun degenerated into something almost like a row, and a number of men and boys flung the floral missiles with only too much violence. Yet it is remarked that, "in spite of all the wild horseplay and the vicious throwing of the untamed ones, there was a lot of real enjoyment, and some old gentlemen just accepted the situation, and lay back and roared with laughter, and the good-natured crowd roared with them and used them gently. Those who made the best of it all enjoyed it, but those who resented the wreck of their carriage finery and the destruction of their hats were sorely afflicted by the mob. Had the streets been barricaded, so that the crowds could have kept clear of the carriages, it would have made a pleasant day, for the combatants in the floral fight entered into the spirit of the thing very heartily, and thousands of people came from every part to see the show." Considering that this was the first time a Lancashire "rough" had seen ladies and gentlemen pelting each other with flowers, the wonder is that the little "Carnival" passed off so well. In Italy and the South of France the people are accustomed to these outdoor amusements; they have been trained from childhood to carry on their games with a certain spirit of moderation and gentleness. The players, whether they fling flowers or comfits or plaster of Paris imitations of "confetti," have an instinct born of tradition and habit warning them not to go too far; so that nobody offends and nobody is offended. We cannot expect our Lancashire trippers to attain at once to this French or Italian refinement in play; but the experiment is well worth trying. At Nice and other places in the South the local municipalities find it repays them to expend four or five hundred pounds a year in organising a successful Carnival. Visitors pouring in from the neighbourhood spend in the town much more than the outlay incurred in getting up the amusements. This example should not be lost on the Corporation and shopkeepers of Blackpool. They may depend upon it, that everything which increases the attractiveness of their town eventually results in solid cash returns, and that the novelty and brightness of a successful Battle of Flowers would redound to the pecuniary advantage of their citizens. The few unpleasant little incidents of their first attempt should not discourage them; next year, with brighter weather and more precautions, they can manage, we should think, to acclimatise successfully in Lancashire these floral revelries of the Riviera. Then the great Lancashire watering-place might become celebrated, not only for music but for flowers.

Blackpool and Southport are the two chief resorts of the north-west coast, but they are very different in aspect and characteristics. "Mr. Punch" has given Toby leave of absence during the Parliamentary recess, and he has spent it in comparing the two towns. "Blackpool," he writes, "is a rising town on one side of the estuary of the Ribble; Southport is a rising town on the other. Blackpool looks down on Southport; Southport loftily ignores Blackpool. The favours of the estuary are unequally divided; Blackpool gets all the water, Southport all the sand. Blackpool has high tide twice a day; Southport once a fortnight. Southport says there's nothing like sand; 'Water for me,' says Blackpool. Southport rigs up boats on wheels and careers madly over the dunes. Blackpool puts to sea in pleasure boats, stepping right off its own sea wall, and smiles with aggravating insolence at Southport's argosies. Only Ireland is in the way between Blackpool and the boundless Atlantic; Ireland in the way, as usual." There is no doubt that Southport is the more aristocratic resort, and does not lay itself out to attract the cheap trippers; but the remarkable thing is that the more democratic Blackpool has better music and higher taste in concerts than the more exclusive and more refined Southport. This is due to the fact, we presume, that in no English county has music taken such a hold of the people as in Lancashire. Good ears and good voices are common, and the town and village choirs are noted for their energy and success. The roughest people will attend the popular concerts at Liverpool, Manchester, and other centres of population, listening with pleasure to classical performances and to the best singers. Here we have, it seems to us, a first-rate foundation for the elevation of the people—something that, if properly developed and extended, ought to wean them effectually from the public-house. Picture galleries are often "not understanded of the people." They want lecturers to tell them the stories of the historical or mythological pictures; but music and song go home to their hearts at once. The most unlettered and least cultured can feel the subtle charm of the power of sound, and we do not see why some of the money expended by the State on books and pictures should not be reserved for organised indoor concerts in winter and open-air bands in the public parks. Perhaps no people in the world receive from their rulers so little in the way of gratuitous amusement as the English race. In the absence of State help we see every reason to rejoice that the Mayor of Blackpool has set a good example by trying to import into the hard North some of the gentler gaieties of the South.

It is stated that at twenty minutes past nine on Tuesday morning last a piece of the coping fell from the top of the Monument; and that, descending with fearful velocity, the dislodged fragment came into contact with one of the griffins at a corner near the bottom of the Monument. Fortunately no one was hurt; but the large plate-glass window of a coffee-house close by is said to have been badly cracked. What injury may have been sustained by the griffin we should feel disposed more narrowly to inquire were the beast a griffin at all; but, as a matter of fact, it happens that the four sculptured monsters, the work of one Edward Pierce, at the angles of the pedestal are not griffins, but dragons. What motive the last-named creatures can have for passing themselves off as griffins is inscrutable. Pierce, honest man! made no attempt to impose on the public in this respect, and Horace Walpole, in his "Anecdotes of Painting," distinctly states that Edward Pierce carved the four dragons for the moderate remuneration of fifty pounds each. A great deal more the citizens of London had to pay for that hideous monstrosity on the site of Temple Bar, which calls itself a griffin, but which, we have repeatedly pointed out, is in reality a dragon. The entire cost of the elegant fluted Doric column on Fish-street-hill, which, as an isolated memorial pillar, has not its equal in the world—for its entire height from the pavement is two hundred and two feet, which is nearly thirty feet higher than that of Antoninus at Rome—was only eight thousand pounds, exclusive of the dragons and the bas-reliefs; whereas something like eleven thousand guineas were expended on the tasteless architectural and sculptured bungle which mars the symmetry of the western extremity of Fleet-street. If this pretentious and ugly fiasco were to go by the board to-morrow, the traffic of a great highway would be all the better, and nobody a whit the worse for the evanishment of an unshapely and ponderous nightmare. On the other hand, the Monument is one of the Palladia of London. We use the term advisedly, since it is well known that in the ancient world there were as many "sacrosanct" statues of Pallas as in the modern one there are skulls of Oliver Cromwell; and just as some ancient authorities maintain that the Trojan Palladium was stolen away by the Greeks, while others contend that it was conveyed to Italy by Æneas to be preserved with the greatest secrecy and veneration in the Temple of Vesta, so some London antiquaries may proclaim the Monument to be the genuine Palladium of the British Metropolis, while another section of inquirers are more inclined to hold that the real Palladium is either London Stone or Gog and Magog. Nay, there may be those who have a lurking faith that the only unimpeachable Palladium is the carved figure of the naked boy with the basket and the bunch of grapes in Panyer-alley.

This is a sadly material age; and it is to be feared that we have but scant respect for the traditions or the legends of the ages. Were it otherwise, it might be expected that London would be half-frighted from its propriety by the merest rumour that there was anything the matter with the Monument. As things stand it is extremely probable that a vast proportion of the four millions of people in this enormous city have never seen the structure; and that there is an immense number of intelligent boys and girls who have never heard of it, or, if they have some dim inkling of its existence, have not the remotest idea of when, how, or why it was erected. Most people have learnt that the Great Fire of London began at Pudding-lane and ended at Pie-corner; but familiarity with that popular locution conveys no more definite purport or significance than do the proverbial reminders that "Old King Cole was a merry old soul," that "Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall," and that "King Stephen's breeches cost him only a crown." London has, in fact, grown too rapidly and too prodigiously for the inhabitants to be able to show due respect towards or even to have a sufficiently close acquaintance with the conspicuous buildings that formerly used to be known as its Lions. We must needs be aware of the dome of St. Paul's; it pervades the whole course of the river, as Vesuvius pervades Naples. Westminster with its Abbey and its Legislative Palace are patent to the majority of Londoners. One cannot walk up the Strand without the eye being rather puzzled than pleased by the incongruous batch of buildings of the new Law Courts; while at the Western extremities of the town the Albert Memorial, the Albert Hall, and the Marble Arch are edifices which can scarcely be ignored. The same may be said of Trafalgar-square and Covent-garden Market, which, at some time or another of the day or night, may be said to be in everybody's way; yet are there multitudes upon multitudes of folks London-born and bred who have never found their way to the Tower, who do not know whether Bedlam is on the north or the south side of the river, who have but the dimmest idea of the whereabouts of the old Thames Tunnel, and who, were they to alight from an omnibus at Ludgate, would be sorely perturbed to discover what remains of Bridewell. As for the site of the old Fleet Prison, the Marshalsea, the Queen's Bench, or the Surrey Zoological Gardens, they might abandon the quest in despair; and, in the next generation, widespread uncertainty may exist as to the locality of Northumberland House and Cremorne Gardens.

On the other hand, our country cousins and our kinsfolk from Australia and the United States are all perfectly au fait with the whereabouts of the Doric pillar on Fish-street-hill, and the guide-books will give them a tolerably accurate epitome of its past. The Monument, moreover, has an inner history of a sufficiently curious nature. This conspicuous architectural achievement of Sir Christopher Wren owed its initiative to an Act of Parliament ordaining the suitable commemoration of the conflagration and rebuilding of the City and its public edifices. The original design for the Monument is in the library of All Souls' College, Oxford, and the pillar has sculptured flames of gilt bronze issuing from apertures in the shaft, like the rostral columns of the Romans; and on its apex a phœnix, also of gilt bronze; for which suggestive common-place Sir Christopher afterwards substituted the more sensible flutes and a blazing urn at the summit. At one time the architect proposed erecting a statue of Charles II. in lieu of the urn; and a very curious memorial in Sir Christopher's own handwriting is extant in which he avows his preference for a statue, "as carrying much dignity with it and as more valuable in the eyes of foreigners and strangers." An offer had been made to model and cast such an effigy in bronze or brass, twelve feet in height, for a thousand pounds; but the architect shrewdly opined that for the same money an effigy fifteen feet high might be obtained. Another alternative was proposed in the shape of a copper ball flaming and gilt, which, remarked the highly practical architect, would be the most acceptable of anything inferior to a statue by reason of its good appearance at a distance, and "because one may go up into it, and upon occasion use it for fireworks." The phœnix originally proposed was rejected—first, because it would be costly; next, because it might be incomprehensible to the vulgar; and finally because it might be dangerous "by reason of the sayle the spread wings would carry in the winde." This shows how wonderfully careful Wren was in thinking out his designs and in guarding against the possibilities of failure. He was fully justified, as it afterwards turned out, in setting his face against the phœnix; for when the Monument, after six years' labour, was completed, it was at first used by the members of the Royal Society for astronomical experiments, but was abandoned on account of the vibrations of the structure being too great for the nicety required in scientific observations. This circumstance gave rise to a report that the Monument was unsafe; but the wonderful geometrical attainments of Wren had made it secure enough to bid defiance to the attacks of all but earthquakes for centuries to come. The ensemble of the great pillar is a vindication of the universal genius of Wren. Of the artistic merit of the bas-reliefs on the pedestal perhaps the less said the better. That on the west side was carved by Caius Gabriel Cibber, the father of Colley Cibber, the well-known actor and poet-laureate, but who is best known as a sculptor by his statues of Melancholy and Raving Madness at old Bethlehem Hospital. It has long been the fashion to laugh at the rude and gross style of Cibber's bas-reliefs on the Monument, the bizarre and be-Romanised figure of the King, the scaffold-poles supporting clouds of Portland stone, and the solid genii bisected by joints of mortar as thick as their fingers; but it must be remembered that most of the derision to which these bas-reliefs were subjected had their origin in the lampoons of the scurrilous Ned Ward in the "London Spy," and that at the present day Cibber's work on the Monument is both interesting and instructive from its faithful representation of the dresses and appliances worn and used by builders and labourers in the reign of Charles II. Much more objectionable are the long-winded Latin inscriptions on the remaining sides of the pedestal. Most reprehensible was the mendacious legend reciting that the burning of London was begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the Popish faction, in order to effect their horrid plot for extirpating the Protestant religion and English liberties. This disgraceful libel, obliterated in the reign of James II., re-cut at the Revolution, finally, and to the great honour of the Court of Common Council, disappeared in 1831; and Pope's mordant satire no longer scathes "London's column, pointing to the skies, Like a tall bully lifts the head and lies." At the same time, although the Monument tells fibs, it would be a sad pity if its tall head took to tumbling piecemeal into Fish-street-hill.

PARIS DAY BY DAY.

[BY SPECIAL WIRE.]

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Wednesday Night.

The worthy dame, who some months ago was led to believe by a fellow-passenger in a tram-car that a scaffolding erected by some masons was a "Guillotine" that was to send a desperate criminal to his doom on the following morning, would, if haply she revisited the metropolis at the present moment, imagine that a veritable Reign of Terror had been inaugurated. Never have house-repairs been prosecuted with more energy. Even the Collége de France is being overhauled from base to roof to keep pace with the times. The Paris pavement has always contained many pitfalls for the unwary. Now, however, many of the fashionable thoroughfares are, in places, literally upside down, what with the laying on of asphalte, the mending of gas-pipes, and a number of other improvements. Lutetia is evidently adorning herself for the Great Exhibition next year. On the Champ-de-Mars, and in its neighbourhood, quite a new town has risen. Nearly all the galleries on the ground which lies between the Ecole-Militaire and the Seine are now complete, immense progress having been made during the past six weeks. These huge iron structures, with their symmetrical domes, are now merely awaiting the attentions of the carpenter, the painter, and the glazier. Truly the rapidity with which these solid-looking works have been run up reflects the utmost credit on the architects and contractors. The *pièce de résistance*—the Gallery of Machines, as it is called—adjacent to the Ecole-Militaire, is quite finished. Most of the glass is already in its place. The same may be said of the Galleries of the different industries hard by; of the *Pavillons* of the City of Paris and of the Palace of the Liberal Arts. The money spent on these iron structures may be estimated at £320,000, but there are other buildings in wood and plaster which have also to be taken into account. On the Esplanade-des-Invalides the dome of Castellani's Panorama of "Tout-Paris" is already finished; Arab minarets rise in different directions, and the entire ground is covered with masonry in various stages of advancement. On the Quai d'Orsay the different structures might be utilised, if necessary, at a week's notice. In the genial weather which we have been enjoying crowds have been watching the progress of the Works with increasing interest.

At the Cabinet Council held yesterday afternoon it was definitively arranged that Parliament should re-assemble on Tuesday, Oct. 9, and a Decree to that effect was actually signed by M. Carnot. Later on, however, M. Floquet, having received a visit from M. Rouvier, the President of the Estimates-Committee, asked him if it would be ready with its Report by that date, and, M. Rouvier having doubts on the subject, he determined on again referring the matter to the Cabinet, which will select the day of the opening of the Autumn, or "Extraordinary," Session accordingly. It is still possible that the Ministry may adhere to Oct. 9, but Oct. 15 is regarded to-day as the more likely date.

M. Numa Gilly resembles the tailor who was, as he expressed it, "blue-mouldy for want of a bating." He continues his challenges to the Estimates-Committee to drag him before a Court of Law, and declares that if he be driven to it he will himself get into the Tribune of the Chamber, and say, "I, Numa Gilly, ask for the permission of the House to prosecute Numa Gilly!" Imagine the sensation which would be produced by such an extraordinary step! The appearance of a Minister in the "rostrum," requesting the permission of the Chamber to interpellate himself would be nothing to it. Meanwhile, however, M. Numa Gilly's attacks have had the effect of throwing light on the generosity displayed by the *République* to the families of Ministers of other *régimes*. The member for the Department of the Gard and Mayor of Nimes had declared that a politician who had had possession of a portfolio, if only for an hour, enjoyed for the remainder of his days an annual pension of £240. As a matter of fact the Republic has "changed all that," no pensions being now granted to Ministers; but widows and daughters of Ministers, Marshals, and Admirals who flourished during the reigns of Louis-Philippe and Napoléon the Third are still in receipt of pensions varying from £200 to £480 a year, while some of the Prefects who figured in the *Seize Mai* "adventure" are actually in the enjoyment of allowances of more or less value.

In spite of the threats uttered by a few hot-headed young men at the meeting held at the Salle Wagram on Monday evening, the *employés* of the Telegraph Department have not in a single instance tampered with the apparatus. The sultry weather and thunderstorms prevailing during the past few days have interfered somewhat with the regularity of the Service, and possibly the grumblers have not worked of late with the zeal and rapidity which they were accustomed to display; but there has been no attempt to damage the telegraphic apparatus in any of the offices. It is hoped that the agitation will subside, and that matters will be soon restored to their normal condition.

There has been of late much discussion as to the advisability of establishing turnstiles, and levying entrance-fees in the Museums and principal places of historical interest in Paris. This custom has never been adopted under Royal or Imperial *régimes*, and should it become Law under the Republic it will undoubtedly give rise to plenty of unfavourable criticism. Hitherto all the Historical and Artistic treasures of Paris have been thrown open to the poorest denizens of the Faubourgs. M. Lockroy, Minister of Public-Instruction, has been interrogated on the subject, and, although he disclaims the principle of levying admission-fees to places which are maintained by the "people's taxes," and are therefore the property of the public, he admits that it is quite "on the cards" that entrance-money will be demanded one of these days at the "Palace of All the Glories" in Versailles. "I do not see any reason," says the Minister, "why the tourists who visit Versailles and the Trianons under the auspices of agencies should not be made to pay tribute at the doors of these places. People who can afford to undertake a journey to Versailles, and to dine there, will surely not object to pay for the privilege of visiting the Palace." The natural inference from this is of course that foreigners will be called upon to "pay the piper" because the French Government wants to institute a *Caisse-de-Musées*. These prospective admission-fees, together with the gratuities to the attendants, will form no inconsiderable nuisance for tourists in the future. The attendants are not, of course, supposed to receive anything, but they give the visitor the benefit of their information and experience all the more readily for a small fee.

Considerable surprise has been expressed owing to the intention of Mdlle. Hubertine Auclert—the great female champion of the "Rights" of her sex—to get married, and to walk no longer "in maiden meditation, fancy free." For ten years this lady has been fighting for "Woman's Rights." She floated newspapers and organised associations, lectures, and debates, all for the one great end, and now she is about to accept, like a lamb, the hundred and one vexations and restrictions imposed by the ungallant and woman-hating framer of the Code on married females. Mdlle. Auclert, who is not only an agreeable-looking person, having none of the masculine airs peculiar to some of her associates of the same sex, but who is also comparatively well-off, is about to marry M. Antonin Levrier, a young *Juge-de-paix* in Algeria, who formerly acted as her amanuensis. M. Levrier is himself an advocate of "Woman's Rights," but many of the friends of the "Cause" are of opinion that he will lose much of his fervour after a closer acquaintance with petticoat-government, or at least influence. On the other hand, it is justly surmised that the future Madame Levrier herself will not be able to devote so much time and attention to the "Cause" after her marriage. We may thus expect to hear much less about "Woman's Rights" in France in the future. As a matter of fact, the majority of Frenchwomen always considered costume and *causerie* of much more importance than their "social emancipation and regeneration." The agitation for female "Rights" was, however, ably kept up from time to time by "Citizeness" Auclert and her friends, and if they failed to carry the day they at least succeeded in rescuing their "Cause" from complete oblivion.

Frequenters and occasional patronisers of Paris *cafés-restaurants* will be glad to hear that a movement is on foot for the purpose of preventing them from being slowly poisoned by deleterious meats and detestable drinks. The proposed association or Syndicate, which is to be called "La Compagnie Centrale des Cafés-Restaurants," professes to be able to effect this much-desired reform in the interests of the public. It promises, in fact, to do for the *cafés* what Duval did for the *restaurants*—that is to say, to give good stuff for money paid by confiding customers. Meals will also be obtainable under the auspices of the new Company, but energy and enterprise will be especially devoted to providing persons desiring to quench their thirst or merely to refresh themselves with sound and harmless beverages—and not only this but the new *cafetiers* will give their customers daily attractions in the form of the latest news—quotations of money markets, home and foreign, and racing "tips" and results—all at the greatest sacrifice. This will indeed be a "consummation" devoutly to be wished by the average *Boulevardier*, who up to the present only had telephones, tapes, racing-tips, and other conveniences of the kind in a few of the very best—that is to say the most expensive—*cafés*. The promoters of the new Company will deserve the thanks of a long-suffering public if they succeed in accomplishing half their programme. They would be entitled in particular to separate statues if they gave honest beverages to their customers, for never were adulteration and manipulation of everything drinkable so prevalent in Paris as is just now the case. Any one who doubts this has only to read the report on "La Fraude à Paris" which has just been sent to the Prefect of Police by M. Girard, Superintendent of the Municipal Laboratory. According to this carefully-prepared document it appears that the so-called juice of the grape, which passes current in Paris for "wine," is still the most manipulated of all the drinks sold in this metropolis. Of seven thousand two hundred and ninety-five samples of "wine" which were analysed less than half that number were good. The rest were injurious to the public-health, being doctored with Salicylic-acid and coloured with all sorts of dangerous materials. Lovers of beer will, on the other hand, be glad to hear that "malt-liquor" is far less adulterated than the "wine," for out of one thousand four hundred and thirty-one samples analysed one thousand three hundred and ninety-two were sound. It is now quite possible to obtain in at least half-a-dozen *brasseries* in Paris not only passable French-beer, but also excellent *Pilsener* and Munich brews.

Malmaison, the famous Château of the ill-fated Joséphine de Beauharnais, is simply going by piecemeal to the dogs, or rather to the rats, and it has been admirably suggested that the place should be converted into a museum containing historical relics of the First Empire. In the beginning of the present Summer Malmaison was offered for sale at an upset price of £10,000, but no bidder could be found. The Park is now let out in small lots to builders, and hideous villas are rising around the Château. The two *façades* of the mansion—that of the Court-yard and of the Garden—are intact, but the interior is like a barn. The *salon* of Joséphine still exists, with its mural decorations of birds and gilt flowers, and so do the Dining-hall, the Council-chamber—shaped like a tent—and the Library; but the furniture is all gone, and the "pleasure-house" of old is a melancholy wreck. It is to be hoped that something will be done for the place in view of the approaching Exhibition, for Malmaison was given to the State by Napoléon III., and was converted into a "Napoleonic Museum" during the World's Fair of 1867. The spot will be an interesting place of pilgrimage for the visitors to the Exhibition, for Malmaison is to many more memorable than the Trianons at Versailles. Malmaison saw the Triumph, the Downfall, and the Death of the "Creole girl" who became Empress of the French. It was there that Joséphine presided over the Consular Court, and it was thither that she repaired on Dec. 15, 1809, when the divorce was promulgated at the Tuileries, which gave her place to the Austrian Archduchess. There, too, Joséphine died in May, 1814, while Napoléon was at Elba; and when the Conqueror himself was defeated at Waterloo it was to Malmaison that he repaired, amid disaster and desolation. The property called Petite Malmaison is luckily in good hands. It is the Summer seat of the Count de Bari, brother of the ex-King of Naples, and of his Countess. The new occupant of the place has refurnished it in First-Empire style, and has paid particular attention to the Garden, in which Joséphine used to amuse herself by planting flowers or pruning leaves. In this Garden is still extant the gate through which Napoléon passed when he left Malmaison for ever on his way to Rochefort, in order to give himself up to the English and to embark for Saint-Helena.

A most dangerous species of Bill Sykes has been arrested, together with a ferocious mastiff which he owned, by the Paris police. The malefactor was the terror of the Ternes district, and his speciality in crime was to prowl around the neighbourhood at night and to set his dog at the throats of belated wayfarers. The mastiff only knew and obeyed his master, and at a word from that worthy would fly at the throat of a passer-by, and never relax his hold until the pockets of the victim had been completely rifled. The latest victim was a Government *employé*, who has almost succumbed to the injuries which he received from the dog. Sykes, who was known by the appropriate name of "The Butcher," has been safely lodged in the *Dépôt*, and his enormous dog will be shot after the condemnation of its master.

The trial is now proceeding in Paris of the man Duffaud, who, under circumstances already related, stole securities and shares valued at about £12,000 from the offices of the Ministry of Finances, where he was employed as a messenger and watchman. Duffaud had handed over some of the stolen property to his brother-in-law, who was arrested at a money-changer's, and he was himself preparing to fly to England in company with his wife and his mother-in-law when the detectives arrived and seized him. In his pockets was found a sum of one thousand pounds in gold and notes, and the "game being up" he made a complete confession. The wonder is that Duffaud should have been employed in an important public department like the Ministry of Finances, particularly when it was known that while acting as a clerk in the War-Department at Tunis in 1866 he embezzled a considerable sum of money. The fellow's defence is that he was the accomplice of a high official in the Treasury, whom he refuses to name.

Lehr, the man who stabbed M. Lorillard at Belfort a week ago, has just been arrested on the other side of the frontier, not for the crime, but for running away with a pair of boots belonging to one of the lock-keepers of a neighbouring canal. The Germans are determined that he shall first of all expiate the minor offence. When Lehr has got out of prison he will be handed over to the French authorities. Then, and not till then, will the public be treated to full particulars of an incident still partially enveloped in mystery. What Lehr wanted with the lock-keeper's boots he, too, can alone explain, for he had got on capitally without any. As soon as he stabbed the officer he showed a clean pair of heels, and, although pursued with energy, succeeded in making his way *incognito* to the vicinity of Dannemarie, where he begged his bread; but for the temptation presented by the pair of boots, which were lying gracefully on a bank of the canal, Lehr would be still at large. He put them on, thus handicapping himself in his race with the irate lock-keeper, who, having perceived the manœuvre, started after him, and had little difficulty in catching him up. When taken to the police-station, Lehr tried to escape, and was well punished for his pains. He is now in Mulhouse Gaol, after a second attempt to get away.

On the Bourse to-day the last quotations were: Three per Cents., 83f 12½c (a fall of 17½c); Four and a Half per Cents., 105f 60c (a fall of 15c); Italians, 97f 45c (a fall of 7½c); Turks, 15f 15c (a fall of 22½c); Spanish-Exteriors, 77f 75c; Egyptian-Unified, 431f 25c; ditto Preference, 517f 50c; and Ottoman-Bank, 550f. Suez Canal Shares closed at 2,256f 25c; and Rio Tinto at 600f. Home Funds are still very weak, and there was another fall both in the Three per Cents. and Four and a Half per Cents. Foreign stocks were, in their turn, influenced by the unsatisfactory state of the French Funds, and, with the exception of the Russian Loan of 1880, which showed an improvement, all closed with a fall.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

VIENNA, Sept. 26.

In consequence of unfavourable weather the Prince of Wales and the Crown-Prince Rudolph abandoned their projected trip to Styria and went this morning for a few hours' partridge-shooting in the Laxenburg preserves. The King of Greece was invited to join the party, but declined.

On Saturday the Prince of Wales will leave Vienna for Buda-Pest, and will proceed thence to Miskolcz to inspect his regiment, the Twelfth Hussars. He will be back in Pest on Tuesday, and will start the same day for Roumania, taking the Danube from Semlin to Turn-Severin, and proceeding thence by rail, *viâ* Bucharest, to Sinaia.

The Château of Sinaia is one of the most romantically situated Royal residences in Europe. It stands in the midst of wild Carpathian scenery, and is surrounded by a group of majestic snow-capped heights, the lower slopes of which are covered with primeval pine-forests. The Château itself, though handsome and commodious, is of no particular architectural style. Sinaia is the most fashionable Summer resort of Roumanian Society. It is an exceptionally delightful retreat whither to escape from the tropical heat of Bucharest.

After visiting the King and Queen of Roumania at Sinaia his Royal Highness will join the Crown-Prince Rudolph at Georgeny. The first day's bear-shooting is fixed for the 10th of next month.

The Prince will be back in Vienna again towards the 15th prox., and will remain here a few days before returning to England.

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—May another "Failure" address you? But first, Sir, I think that universal thanks are due to you for bringing this question before the public, and most interesting has been the correspondence. I only trust that permanent good may be the outcome of it in the shape of an association to promote reform in the present marriage laws. I think that divorce should be attainable without shame and sin, though, as a matter of fact, incompatibility of disposition causes more unhappiness and more ruined lives than infidelity. Infidelity is frequently only a temporary aberration of the senses, bitterly repented of; and again, many husbands and wives go down to the grave happily unaware that such infidelities have ever been; but incompatibility of dispositions is a daily sore, a never-ending irritation, which undermines health, heart, and mind, and which ruins many lives.

I agree with your correspondents, that hereditary and permanent insanity, desertion, confirmed drunkenness, crime, &c., should also be admitted as causes for divorce, and I would add another.

There are persons to whom one of your correspondents has referred as "born celibates," and this is my case. I married at nineteen for the reason that many girls do—viz., because my parents wished me to marry, for I had several younger sisters following close on my heels, and my father was not very well off. I was not in love with any one, and I never have been, although I am now thirty-seven years of age. I never much liked, and I certainly never admired, men; but being at that age (19) extremely handsome, accomplished, and attractive, I had over thirty offers of marriage, and, on being urged to choose by my parents, I married the man I liked best amongst those who loved me. I had not been married a week before I discovered that I was quite unfit for marriage. I had insuperable objections to it. In the years that have gone by I have heard of many similar cases amongst girls. Surely in these civilised times escape should be possible in such cases. My partner and I suffer from a total incompatibility of disposition. We do not quarrel, but there is an absolute want of sympathy—an absolute antipathy of every thought and feeling, our thoughts and hopes and ways and wishes are, as the poles, asunder. Surely, when two people know that they would be happier and better apart, and that their lives would be better fulfilled, and yet that they are not prepared to obtain that freedom by sinning, surely the law should make that freedom possible without sin.

As to the abolition of marriage, or legal marriage, the world is not yet civilised enough for it; but I certainly did not understand Mrs. Caird to mean what is generally called "free love" as the exchange for it. I understand her to mean that the moral ties of love, reverence, sympathy, and, if I may so express it, oneness, should be sufficient, and that where people are so far morally apart that they require *fetters* to keep them together, they would be far better parted altogether. This is really the very highest morality. I think the great cause of marriage being a failure, where it is so, is the selfishness of men, and the idea so many of them have that the minds of all women must be moulded in one form and run in one groove; whereas both their minds and temperaments are as diverse as amongst men. There are born authors, poets, statesmen, musicians, artists, teachers, scientists, &c., amongst women, as well as housekeepers and gentle domestic creatures whose only thoughts are baby, cook, and dinner. Nor does it follow, as some men think, that to educate girls, and encourage them to make the best and most of their talents, and to learn to keep themselves and make their own way in the world in various professions, will unfit them for married life if they choose to marry. I cannot think that superior education and independence for girls can affect domestic life in any way except to improve it. An intellectual and educated woman simply knows better how to do everything, and certainly better how to bring up children, than one who is the reverse. But if an intellectual and thoughtful woman does marry she requires something more to fill her life. The "home" world is a beautiful one; but servants, very young children, and the store-closet are not all-satisfying to the mind, and this husbands should consider and think over. A student and an author myself, I am an extremely good cook and housekeeper, and take some pride in it; but I cannot say I find it elevating, and sometimes, when I am "thinking out" something, I find small domestic worries most trying to both mind and nerves, and to the unfortunate "imagination" a most woful "wet blanket." But I should feel it all more if I had nothing to fall back upon; and I believe there would be fewer fretful, unhappy, and broken-down wives if husbands would see that their wives had amusements and occupations, apart from domestic matters, which would act both as relaxation and tonic upon both mind and body. Tennyson compares happy marriage to a song—"Perfect music (woman) set to noble words (man)." Men always expect the music, but how often are the noble words wanting? And then where is the song? Again, men always expect women to practise the Christian virtues; but, as a rule, they never attempt to practise them themselves. I remember once hearing the late Bishop of Peterborough, Samuel Wilberforce, make the remark that, from the way men lived and talked, they appeared to think that the Bible was written for women only, and not for men at all. In this same address—it was to men especially, and very severe, but women were also admitted—he went on to remark upon the objection men appeared to have to the higher education and advancement of women. He said, "The reason is, because you know that as they advance they will become juster judges: they will sit in judgment upon you, they will weigh you in the balance, and find you wanting; they will remember that the only true superiority is moral superiority, and when they look for it in you they will not find it. And remember, my friends, that you cannot stop them. This movement is Progress, and it cannot be stopped. Your work will be to try to keep ahead of them; as they become nobler, better, wiser, purer, do you become still nobler, still better, still wiser, and as pure. Do not leave to them alone the practice of unselfishness, self-denial, faith, morality, purity, and self-control." The Bishop said much more (and many of his utterances were prophecies—it is eighteen years ago—for they have since come true), but I fear to take up too much space in my letter by quoting more from my notes.

Another cause of "Failure" in marriage is the objection English husbands have to their wives being independent in money matters. My experience among married friends is that it is one of the chief sources of unhappiness, causing a sense of injury and vexation that frequently works the little rift within the lute into an untraversable chasm. Few men realise how humiliating it is to a woman of independent spirit to ask for every sixpence, nor the spirit of bitterness and rebellion that it engenders. This applies to fathers and daughters quite as much as to husbands and wives. English fathers give everything to their sons; foreign fathers, especially Americans, look after their daughters first. I think every father who cannot provide an allowance for his daughter by the time she reaches twenty-one should give her an education to fit her for some work or career by which she could make her own living if she wished, and enable her thus to remain unmarried if she preferred it (as so many girls appear to do now-a-days), and yet not remain a burden on her parents if they are not well off; or supposing she should desire to leave the parental nest, that she could do so, and earn her own living. Another cause of unhappiness, not only in poor households, is too many children. I trust this "question" will be considered by the nation at large. An eminent German physician and two of the leading physicians in Paris for women and children spoke to me in the most decided manner against women being married before they were twenty-three. I trust when the "Reform Society" that has been suggested is fairly started, that two other matters will not be lost sight of. I think with many of your correspondents that subsequent marriage should legitimise children born before wedlock—a law which would hurt no one, and which would enable many a sinner to right sad wrongs. Secondly, the laws in this country with regard to the rights of mothers to their children are simply barbarous, and should be some of the first amended. Another cause of failure in marriage, which I have omitted, is, I think, "mothers," and not "mothers-in-law." No argument can make a man the superior of a woman if he is naturally the inferior; and though there are thousands of men superior to many women, there are equally thousands of women superior to many men, while those who belong to Carlyle's crowd of "mostly fools" are about equal in both sexes. I believe in equal rights, and equal bearing and forbearing.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, A LOST LIFE.

Dareuth, Kent, Sept. 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—I am persuaded that if parents exercised more discretion as to whom and with whom they placed their most precious charges, and chose cultured, sensible, domesticated women, who are well educated in the highest sense of the word, and who take a pleasure in training and educating (shall I say preparing?) young girls for woman's highest vocation—viz., that of wife and mother—there would be fewer failures.

What are girls taught of self-restraint, control, real politeness, courtesy, or the elevated and sacred duties of marriage in the ordinary fashionable boarding school? Why, Sir, they have a particular behaviour for their teachers, whom they generally vote nuisances or as a means to an end, whilst amongst themselves they are quite different creatures. The topics most natural and dear to girlhood and womanhood are forbidden subjects where maiden ladies are ruling.

Girls are crammed with science and showy pianoforte performances, and know nothing of real culture or practical domestic affairs, upon which so much comfort and happiness depend, and which comes naturally to girls if they are encouraged and taught whilst young. All the precious hours are devoted to studies which are cast aside or forgotten when girls emerge, as butterflies, from the school-room; and then, having had every five minutes filled up for them during school life, they soon tire and weary of leisure, because they are untrained as to the best way of spending their valuable time.—Yours obediently, MODERN PENELOPE.

Broad Oak House, near Canterbury, Sept. 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—Amongst the voluminous correspondence with which you have been favoured on marriage and marriage regulations, much objection has been taken to the service as conducted in the Anglican Church, and to those passages in particular that point to the intention of marriage. These passages, to an ordinary mind, would seem to be more applicable to those who have no thought of marriage, rather than to those who were standing at the altar to carry it out. The passages are not refined, they are not such words as any clergyman, it is hoped, would preach or speak to young ladies in church or in private, and are, to say the least of it, exceedingly indelicate. As far as I am aware, none of your correspondents has pointed to any other form of such service in use amongst us than that of the Church of England, but there is a body of people in our midst—not a large body, it is true, not an important body numerically considered, but one that has much quiet influence, and though often ridiculed, yet finds other churches gradually and insensibly gravitating to many of its simple principles. This body, whose word alone the law has accepted without an oath, who were allowed to marry in their own way, and conduct their own affairs without a priest or paid officer of any kind whatsoever, are the Quakers or Society of Friends; and here is their form of marriage and the advice periodically given in their public assemblies on the subject. They are simplicity itself compared with the service of the Church; the safeguards are greater and the ceremony itself more solemn by far. Is wrangling found in Quaker homes? Do we hear of Quakers in the Divorce Court? Do they seem as much troubled as other men and women? Why is the answer, No? When the parties have made up their minds when to be married they have to give notice to the "meeting" or church to which they severally belong of their intention to marry, that they are clear of any other such engagement, and that their parents or guardians consent to their union. This intention is made public in their respective meetings, and opportunity is given for public objection to be made. If no objection is made, leave is given by the meeting for the solemnisation of the marriage, and the certificate is obtained from the Public Registrar. The marriage then takes place in public "meeting." After a reasonable time of silent prayer the parties stand up, and, taking each other by the hand, declare in an audible and solemn manner the following, the man first—viz., "Friends, I take this my friend, C. D., to be my wife, promising, through Divine assistance, to be unto her a loving and faithful husband, until it shall please the Lord by death to separate us." The woman then says the same form of words, substituting the husband's name, and promising to be a loving and faithful wife. A certificate is then signed, declaring that the marriage has been solemnised after notice had been duly given, the consent of parents obtained, and the proceedings been allowed by the "meeting."

I give also the advice that is read amongst "Friends" on the subject. "In contemplating the engagement of marriage, look principally to that which will help you on your heavenward journey. Pay filial regard to the judgment of your parents. Bear in mind the vast importance in such a union of an accordance in religious principles and practice." Such is the practice of the Society of Friends—a people who do not obtrude themselves on public notice, but in whose liberty many would rejoice did they know them better, and in whose simple faith, free from all priestcraft, the public would find the purer Christianity so many crave for. The form of marriage may be found in the Quaker book called "Christian Discipline of the Society of Friends."—Yours, &c., H. W.

Hertford, Sept. 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—I fully endorse "Latchkey's" opinion that from the husband's default arise ninety-nine cases out of a hundred of the miserable failures we see and hear of. I, like him (only a woman), have been an onlooker for many years, and I feel sure that what he states is correct. How often do we hear, if we call on a friend, "Oh! I'm so sorry Tom is not in to-night; I'm all alone. Do stop, I'm so dull." Why is this? Because Tom has not courage enough to withstand a friend, who says "Come and have a glass, old fellow." And when there a pretty barmaid is pleasant to talk to, or may be the "club," or an old "chum" entice him away. Most likely he has no intention to slight the wife, who is anxiously looking for his coming home. These temptations grow upon him, and she whom he has promised to love and cherish is neglected. Why cannot the husband be the lover still. Oh, if he could only be persuaded when first he married to be manly enough to say, "Thanks, old fellow, its awfully good of you, but I am going home to my wife"—things would be different. Neglect is the first step in the wrong direction, and causes more misery than many dream of.—I am, Sir, A WOMAN OF COMMON SENSE.

Brockley, Sept. 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—Notwithstanding the opinions of some of your correspondents to the contrary, it may be taken the family system has been the foundation of human progress, and therefore it must seem to those who take a general rather than a personal view a retrograde step to return to the practices and habits of primeval times; yet wrap the subject in what words they may, this is clearly what some of your correspondents wish to inculcate. That such propositions should be of prolonged interest is one of the wonders of these later days. When a few years ago in America Miss Minnie Claflin and some of the sisterhood publicly expressed opinions similar to those of Mrs. Caird the public merely laughed and let the subject pass; but now in your pages we have clergymen and grandmothers, men of law and female bookkeepers, sailors and spinsters, barmaids and budding manhood, disappointed husbands and disenchanted wives, and last, though not least, widows, probably of every variety known to the senior Mr. Weller of immortal fame, all writing week after week as though this were one of the most interesting, and certainly the most important, topic of the times.

Easy divorce is not by any means an unmixed blessing, let it be viewed from what point it may. It cannot be denied there are some anomalies in the English marriage laws that removed would give relief to many without very seriously injuring the whole, but then these do not appear to be the kind of changes desired by some of your correspondents, who, instead of the pruning knife, would apply a much more formidable weapon, and cut down the marriage laws root and branch. It is to be hoped, however, that these iconoclasts are few in number, and that the great majority still incline to the opinions of your very obedient servant, OLD STYLE.

Penrith, Sept. 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—I should like to give you some idea of the social hardships endured by young fellows who have the misfortune, through their profession or occupation, to be located in one of our large towns, to which they come as absolute strangers. Speaking from my own experience, I can positively affirm that it is absolutely impossible for them to make any acquaintance beyond that of the barmaids of the different hotels or eating houses they may frequent. This, I maintain, is either owing to the absurd conventionalities in vogue in this country or to the stony-hearted coldness of the English people, which is near akin to selfishness. As an instance of this allow me to mention an experience of mine in this good town of Birmingham. I came here a total stranger, with the exception that I knew a friend of my father's was living in the town. I introduced myself to him, and shortly before his departure for Jamaica, about a year ago, he introduced me to a lady in a very good position, who he said would do what she could in the way of introductions. I called; after the usual small talk and a cup of tea I rose to take my leave. She very kindly expressed a wish to see more of me, and then casually remarked, "I am generally at Torquay." Needless to say, Sir, that first visit was also my last, as, not being informed to the contrary, I presume she is still at Torquay.

One hears of the immense advantage to be derived from joining social and other clubs. After some years' experience, I am bound to confess that as a means of obtaining introductions to families they are a delusion and a snare, as members who have homes in the town are chary of inviting their club friends and introducing them to their sisters and their cousins and their aunts. Such being the case, I ask how is it possible for a young fellow to meet with one of those "Glorified Spinsters" who yearn for a love they have not met? There is one thing more, and that is the way in which young fellows, who have not so entirely forgotten their home-training as to neglect church, are utterly ignored by the vicar of the place of worship they attend. One may go Sunday after Sunday and never get a sign of recognition from any one except the churchwarden, who seems unable to rid his mind of the fact that we do not pay for our seats.—Yours truly, KILLED BY KINDNESS.

Edgbaston, Birmingham, Sept. 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—Much has been said about the difficulty eligible young people have of meeting each other, and the general desire seems to be for opportunities of learning each other's character and disposition, &c., previous to marriage. A very estimable desire indeed. Then why do some of your correspondents go on to advocate the very means that should be shunned, viz., dances, evening gatherings, soirées, tennis clubs, &c., for that purpose? I think if there were less matches emanating from all such manufactories there would be fewer explosions when the testing time came. The greatest mistake and the most abundant cause of failures in marriage is marrying under a false impression, and where are young people more likely to get the erroneous impression that a man who smoothly flits into a swallow-tail coat, who has a neck of the poetic fancy indicated by a 3½-inch deep collar, who can display his jewellery with graceful unconcern and apparently unacquired ease, who can entertain and even discourse intelligently during the short time of such probation, must necessarily have concealed in him the qualities and domestic habits of a good husband. Or that a lady who is pretty and fascinating, musical, and can dance, and who may be witty, but whose head, for all that, may be empty of common-sense.

Soirées, Sunday schools, Church associations, and all the other suggested agencies of social intercourse are very well left alone to the purpose for which they were originally intended without turning them into matrimonial agencies. All ideas of finding a partner thus should be discouraged as much as possible. Imagine the feelings of a young man attending a certain church at Newport, mentioned by one of your correspondents; and when he has won and married one of the many young ladies who are so regular in their devotions there, he finds that the sole object of her piety was to secure a fair-complexioned, red-haired curate and £90 per annum—perhaps the identical one who assisted at the marriage ceremony! Methinks he would be one to take up his pen and proclaim not only marriage, but the Church also, to be a failure.

The happiest marriages are those not brought about by the dancing master, the master of ceremonies, church officers, and designing friends, but by the workings of a Divinity that shapes our ends.—Yours faithfully, DAVIS DAVIS.

Snowdon Ranger, N. Wales, Sept. 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—In the course of the interesting and instructive discussion now going on in your paper, many correspondents have dwelt on the mental equality of the men and women of the present day. Now, this I believe to be a mistake, and that women are not, and never can be, mentally the equals of men. Take, for instance, the wife of the average intelligent artisan or mechanic, or professional man even, and endeavour to enter into a conversation with her on any of the thousand and one little topics which crop up every day, and it will be found in the majority of cases that she not only cannot converse with moderate ability but fails altogether to make even an intelligent comment on the subject under consideration. Whether this is the result of education or not, I cannot venture to say; but it seems to me that women do not possess the same versatility of mind that men do. An ordinary man, in any walk of life, will be found, as a general rule, to converse on most subjects, often with considerable intelligence, even though he has never given them any previous study or consideration.

Women appear to lack interest, and consequently knowledge, in anything which does not lie immediately within their special province, or every-day existence. In politics, art, science, &c., they do not seem able to take sufficient interest to gain intelligent knowledge. This is not the case with all women, I admit, as we may often meet with very striking exceptions. In the routine of the office they may be the equals, and perhaps superiors, of men, for the reason that they are more conscientious, painstaking, and temperate; but that they are mentally equal to men I cannot think.

What a man requires in his wife, in addition to love and tenderness, is sympathy with his work and hobbies, and it is evident that if she does not take an intelligent interest in his pursuits she cannot give him that sympathy for which he craves. A wife may, perhaps, simulate an interest she does not feel; but she is bound to be discovered sooner or later, with the possible result that the husband goes elsewhere in search of a more congenial spirit.

The number of happy homes would be largely increased if wives would try to understand and appreciate their husbands' occupations and pet pursuits, instead of turning away with indifference, and making not the slightest effort to do so; apparently, from a pre-conceived idea that it lies entirely outside their province, and, therefore, can have no possible interest for them.—Yours respectfully, ESPRIT.

Oxford, Sept. 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—In England, under certain conditions, the laws will grant a divorce which dissolves the marriage, and the parties in question can each go his or her own way; and perchance in the future meet one who will help to soothe all the painful recollections of the past, and help him or her to lead a brighter and happier life. Now, Sir, in Ireland the laws will not recognise the dissolution of marriage, and will only grant a separation "a mensa et thoro," which necessitates the couple in question living apart from one another for the remainder of their natural lives. Surely such laws are in urgent need of revision. Why should Irishmen or Irishwomen be treated differently from their brothers and sisters across the Channel? Surely, it is very hard luck for persons situated in this unhappy predicament to be obliged to live singly for the remainder of their lives. It is contrary to the laws of human nature. The Holy Bible says it is not good for man to live alone. Again, look at the many temptations to which such persons are subjected, and it is a fact beyond dispute that the unfortunate woman is invariably looked upon with suspicion by the kind and sympathetic public (who, I notice, do not always give their victims the benefit of the doubt). No, Sir, as long as such laws exist in this country, endless misery will follow in their wake. CHARON.

Dublin, Sept. 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—I relate with a degree of pleasure my experience of married life. I was married exactly three years ago. Since that time I have enjoyed a period of two years and nine months of uninterrupted bliss.—I am, yours truly, GIPP.

P.S.—I may mention that I was separated from my wife three months after marriage.

Turnham-green, Sept. 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—"Is Marriage a Failure?" I say emphatically "No." On Tuesday next I celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of my wedding day. During that long period of fifty years, though clouds of sorrow have occasionally crossed our horizon, the marriage tie has always proved an unfailing solace—an ever-fruitful source of joy. Writers in your paper have "strongly deprecated" any loosening of the marriage bond. I boldly and unhesitatingly say that any tampering with this solemn rite is the sure precursor of England's speedy ruin. The Romans degraded this noble institution, and, as the slow but sure result, the mighty fabric of their boundless empire crumbled and fell. My married life has, I believe, been as nearly an ideal one as is possible in this world, and though there may be, and undoubtedly are, trials and sorrows in this as in all other conditions of life, I believe the vast majority of Englishmen will declare marriage to be the greatest and most noble institution that has ever graced this cold and dreary world.—Yours, &c., GOLDEN WEDDING.

Darlington, Sept. 25.

The Court.

BALMORAL, Sept. 26.

The Queen went out yesterday morning, accompanied by Princess Alice of Hesse, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Arthur and Princess Margaret of Connaught.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Benson, who are staying at Braemar, and Earl Cadogan had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal family.

The Dowager Lady Churchill has left, and Lady Ampthill has arrived at the Castle as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Sept. 26.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, left Marlborough House this evening for Abergeldie Castle.

Miss Knollys and Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn were in attendance.

TO-DAY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

3rd Middlesex Brigade Officers' Dinner, Whitehall Rooms, the Hôtel Métropole.

Racing.—Newmarket First October Meeting (third day). Dunstall Park (Wolverhampton) Meeting (first day).

Athletics.—Midland Counties' Cross-country Association Annual Meeting, at Birmingham; Clapham Harriers, 1,000 yards handicap.

Rowing.—Wapping Regatta.

Archery.—Royal Toxophilite—Extra target, at 1.45 p.m. Mr. Kendall's Prize (highest handicap score, £5): Bath, Tenth Target.

Viscount Cranbrook, Lord President of the Council, terminated his visit to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, at Gordon Castle, on Monday last, and left for the South to pay a series of visits.

The Right Hon. Sir William Hart-Dyke, M.P., and Lady Emily Hart-Dyke, have joined the party staying with the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, at Gordon Castle, N.B. The Earl of Winterton and the Earl of Zetland arrived at Gordon Castle on Monday last.

Last night, the Home Secretary was the guest of the Birmingham Bean Club at its twenty-eighth annual dinner, under the presidency of Lord Norton, and responded to the toast of her Majesty's Ministers. The proceedings were private. Mr. Matthews afterwards attended a smoking concert at one of the Ward Conservative Clubs.

A branch of the Imperial Federation League has been organised at Sydney, Cape Breton (Nova Scotia).

According to the latest arrangements, Fuad and Mustapha Pashas will be deputed by the Sultan of Turkey to salute the Czar in his name, on the occasion of his Majesty's impending visit to the Caucasus.

Dated Rome, Sept. 26, a Reuter's telegram says: "Protective measures have been ordered to be taken against vessels arriving from those districts in the United States which are infected with yellow fever. The particulars of these measures will be published by the *Official Gazette* to-morrow."

There is no truth, according to the official report, in the statement which was circulated yesterday by a news agency, that serious damage was occasioned by the discharge of the 81-ton guns at Dover. Neither is it the fact that on account of the damage the firing had to be stopped before the experiments could be completed. The weapons were put through the usual bi-annual practice, and that was got through without mishap to either the artillery or the turret, although the contrary was stated in the article above referred to. It is also untrue that about twenty-five yards of the coping-stones had been dislodged by the force of the explosion of the guns. The only basis for the report seems to be that one of the stones on the edge of the slope, at a point where the concrete had become cracked, was loosened by the firing, and moved forward several inches. Beyond this slight and unimportant injury, which could not have been of any consequence in an action, no harm was done either to the fort or its armament.

In their report, issued yesterday, the Royal Commission on Civil Establishments point out that, while the bulk of the work in all Government offices can be satisfactorily performed by clerks who have received an ordinary commercial education, there are departments where men of more liberal culture are needed. Promotion by merit is recommended in the place of the present system of routine promotion by seniority. They think the salary of the lower division clerk should commence at £70 per annum and gradually rise to £350. The upper division clerk should commence at £200 and rise to £500. They also recommend a working day of seven hours.

Judgment was given yesterday in the case of Mr. John Redmond, M.P., who was charged with using intimidating language against Captain Walker. The accused was sentenced to five weeks' imprisonment without hard labour. He declined to appeal, and was sent to Wexford Gaol.

At a meeting held at the Queen's Park Liberal Club on Monday evening, it was resolved to ask Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., to come forward as a candidate for Chelsea on the new London County Council.

Yesterday morning the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, with the Under-Sheriffs, proceeded to the condemned cell in Newgate Prison, where Patrick Kelly now lies under the sentence of death passed on him by Mr. Justice Charles on Saturday last, for the wilful murder of John Chapman and John Parry, seamen, on board the Era, and announced to him that they had fixed his execution to take place on Oct. 9.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Four semi-detached HOUSES, near the All-England Tennis Ground at Wimbledon, containing five bed rooms, three reception rooms, and kitchen, offices, &c., which cost over £700 each, will be SOLD for £470 each, and the greater part of the money can remain on mortgage.—For particulars address Manager, 140, Fonthill-road, Finsbury Park, N.

HASTINGS (White Rock).—LEASE and FIXTURES of a SHOP, 50ft. deep, in best position, with house over containing three bed rooms, sitting room, housekeeper's room, and offices, for SALE. Lease 19 years. Rent only £150.—Mr. John Bray, 22, White Rock, Hastings.

HORNSEY (No. 25, Shelbourne-road).—A well-arranged RESIDENCE, with good walled garden and conservatory. Rental value £45 per annum. Lease 58 years unexpired, at £6 6s. ground rent. Offers invited.—Messrs. Hodges and Brandreth, 5, Red Lion-square, Bloomsbury, W.C.

HOUSE for SALE, Forest-hill, S.E., cheap. Semi-detached, good repair, 11 rooms, conservatory, toolhouse, large garden, entrance hall, two w.c.'s. Only £50 cash; balance [illegible], as convenient. Owner left London.—Wm. Carter, Parkstone, Dorset.

HOUSE for SALE, Lancaster-road, Stroud-green, N., two minutes from station. Nine rooms, bath room, good garden, &c. Present good tenant will remain if desired.—H., 10, Turnpike-lane, Hornsey, N.

HOUSE.—Chalk soil.—Owner wishes to EXCHANGE a nice double fronted house, with pretty garden, no basement, at Wallington near Croydon, for house in London. N.W. or W. district preferred. Long leasehold. Small ground rent. Value [illegible].—Apply to W. D. Butts, Esq., 21, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

MAIDA-HILL (best part of).—Capital 13-roomed RESIDENCE with possession. Good drainage and sanitary arrangements. Rental £70. Lease 50 years at £12. Price only [illegible] to a ready purchaser; [illegible] can remain at £5 per cent.—Apply to Owner, Vine Cottage, Clapham, S.W.

MOST SAFE INVESTMENT.—Two exceptionally well-built nine-roomed HOUSES, with gardens and forecourts, in excellent repair (wide, open road), to be SOLD for £675, and only £150 need be paid down. Each let to one tenant at 17s. per week. Lease over 80 years, at £5 10s. each ground rent.—Can be seen by calling at No. 25, Elthorne-road, Hornsey-road.

ONE LEASEHOLD HOUSE, near Guilford-street and Bedford-row, to be SOLD cheap. Part can remain on mortgage.—Owner, Linden Cottage, Leatherhead.

ONLY £8 cash; balance £2 12s. 3d. monthly. Beautifully redecorated, ready for occupation. Six adjoining just sold. Semi-detached. Nine rooms. Bath (h. and c.), lavatory, garden. Long LEASE, at only £5 ground rent. Close to station. Trains London Bridge in 12 minutes, also short distance from Denmark-hill Station.—Write for particulars to H., 251, Amhurst-road, N.

RAVENSCOURT PARK, W. (close to).—Pretty bijou RESIDENCE, comprising five bed rooms, large dining room, drawing room (opening to verandah thence to large garden with summerhouse), coachhouse, stable, and pretty covered entrance. Price only [illegible]. Long lease. Low ground rent.—C. Rawley Cross, Auctioneer, Uxbridge-road Station, W.

RICHMOND.—To be SOLD, a bargain, a pair of VILLAS. Rental £30 each. One let, the other in hand. Five bed rooms, bath, two sitting rooms, and garden.—Agent, Mr. Clement, [illegible], Richmond.

SHORT LEASEHOLD DILAPIDATED PROPERTY, situate in W.C. district (suit small builders), for SALE, by order of Executor, to close the estate. No reasonable offer refused.—Particulars of George Robins, Auctioneer, 75, Chancery-lane.

SOUND INVESTMENT.—Clapham Junction.—Three well-built terrace HOUSES, in this good-letting neighbourhood, producing £70 4s. per annum. The houses each contain six rooms and scullery, and are let to careful tenants. The property is in good repair, and in the course of about two years will be ripe for conversion into shops. Lease 80 years. Ground rent £3 each. Price [illegible] the lot.—Apply to Owner, 3, Bingham-terrace, Bridlington, Yorks.

MR. B. JAMIESON'S old-established Offices, 113, Great Portland-street, W., are the recognised medium for the quiet and speedy SALE and TRANSFER of BOARDING and LODGING HOUSES, Private Hotels, Cigar Stores, and genuine Businesses of every description. Persons desirous of buying or selling are invited to call or forward full particulars without delay. No sale no charge. N.B.—Businesses Wanted.

BOARDING HOUSE, fashionable square, Bayswater. Low rent, on lease. 18 rooms, substantially furnished. Receipts average 18 guineas weekly. Price, including piano, plate, linen, &c., [illegible]. A bargain.—Mr. B. Jamieson, as above.

LODGING HOUSE (superior), near Hyde Park. Moderate rent on lease. 17 rooms elegantly furnished. Incoming [illegible]. Furniture worth more at valuation. Owing to serious illness of owner, it must be sold this month.—Personally to sole agent, Mr. B. Jamieson, as above.

AUCTIONEER, HOUSE and ESTATE AGENCY for DISPOSAL. Capital position, Bayswater. Returns [illegible] per annum, proof. Price for goodwill, office, furniture, &c., [illegible].—Personally only to Mr. B. Jamieson, as above.

FRUITERER and GREENGROCER'S. Busy market, S.E. Rent 12s. weekly. Shop 40ft. frontage. Good home. Trade £30 weekly (proof). Price, including the capital fittings, fixtures, &c., £120. Thoroughly genuine.—Mr. B. Jamieson, as above.

FRUITERER and GREENGROCER'S. Grand marketing thoroughfare, S.E. Moderate, long lease, spacious premises. Trade over [illegible] weekly, proof. Incoming [illegible]. Trial allowed. Part can remain.—Mr. B. Jamieson, as above.

BUTCHER'S BUSINESS (high class), Fulham. Well-fitted shop, good premises. Every convenience. Trade [illegible] weekly. Easily treated. Price, including horse, two carts, fittings, fixtures, and all trade utensils, £150.—Mr. B. Jamieson, as above.

BAKER'S BUSINESS, main road, Regent's Park. Rent nearly cleared by letting. Well-fitted shop, eight rooms, good premises. Trade five sacks, easily doubled. Incoming £100. Also one, Dalston; rent £30; level bakehouse; nine sacks; good smalls; incoming £200.—Mr. B. Jamieson, Bakers' Agent, 113, Great Portland-street, W. N.B.—Bakers' Businesses Wanted.

OFF-LICENCE and GROCERY, S.W.—A genuine BUSINESS on rapidly-improving estate, for immediate DISPOSAL. Proprietor going abroad. Returns £35 weekly. Excellent premises. A sound investment. Proprietor will grant lease, and loan can be had if desired.—Robert Bath, 3, St. Benet's-place, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

GROCERY and PROVISIONS, Ramsgate.—For immediate SALE (at a valuation of fixtures, utensils, and stock to about [illegible]), a capital affair, in a commanding position. A rare chance for a man of energy. Time given on part of the purchase money.—Robert Bath, 3, Benet's-place, Gracechurch-street.

GROCERY, PROVISIONS, &c., New-cross. A very compact and bona-fide affair, doing a proof trade of £35 per week. Rent £35. Corner shop, roofed warehouse, outbuildings, and residence. Price [illegible]; a bargain. Stock about £100.—Robert Bath, 3, Benet's-place, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

BAKER'S, Cook and Confectioner's.—An old-established and first-class BUSINESS, which has changed hands once in 35 years. Well situate in the North-West district. Doing at full price six to seven sacks, and a considerable amount in smalls, hiring, &c. Premises are extensive, and replete with every requisite for the trade. Price [illegible].—Robert Bath, 3, Benet's-place, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS for DISPOSAL, occupying capital position in marketing spot of rapidly-increasing suburb. Trade £45 per week. Rent £50. Price for 21 years' lease and the excellent trade fixtures and utensils by Gilbert and Co., [illegible]. Stock at valuation.—Apply to J. D. Betts and Son, 25, Eastcheap.

GROCERY and PROVISIONS, in main marketing thoroughfare of Eastern district, with an average trade of £75 per week. Price for 14 years' lease, trade fixtures, fittings, and utensils, [illegible]. Stock at value.—Apply to J. D. Betts and Son, 25, Eastcheap, E.C.

[illegible]

LODGINGS REQUIRED, by French master (certificated), in exchange for French lessons.—Apply to Y. Z., care of Brown, Gould, and Co., 54, New Oxford-street, W.

RAMSGATE.—WANTED, two ROOMS, for a lady, south; one, smaller, for a domestic. Good cooking, attendance, cleanliness. No one else taken.—E. R., 315, Camden-road, N.W.

REQUIRED, by a lady, BOARD and RESIDENCE with quiet, cheerful people. Lady suffers with bronchitis, so a warm south aspect is imperative. Not further than 16 or 20 miles from London. Terms about £1 per week.—Address E. Y., 44, Barnsbury-street, Islington, N.

REQUIRED, in Brixton or Clapham, BOARD and RESIDENCE, by a young lady engaged during the day.—Address A. W., 1, Stockwell Park-road, S.W.

REQUIRED, within two miles of Charing-cross, by professional lady, six UNFURNISHED ROOMS, or small House. Rent moderate.—Address, with terms, Mrs. W., 15, Hetley-road, Uxbridge-road.

REQUIRED, UNFURNISHED, with attendance, four or five ROOMS, for two or three City gentlemen.—Particulars to M. A., 20, Margaret-street, W.

REQUIRED, within 20 minutes' walk of the Strand or Fleet-street, an UNFURNISHED FLAT or UPPER PART of HOUSE. Terms about £60.—Apply, by letter, to P. W., 60, Abingdon-road, Kensington.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH (near Goldhawk-road).—WANTED, by a gentleman, BED and SITTING ROOMS, with full board. References exchanged.—F. C., 26, Salisbury-road, Highgate-hill.

STREATHAM-HILL.—Good BED and SITTING ROOM WANTED, by a gentleman, in the neighbourhood of Streatham-hill, with PARTIAL BOARD.—Address A. B., care of Wm. Steele and Co., 27, Cheapside, E.C.

TO MEDICAL MEN.—A lady 30 years of age wishes to reside in the family of a medical man. She requires no special attention, but is nervous and excitable. Fond of young people. Cheerful society essential. Country preferred.—Address in the first instance, stating terms, N. Z., May's Advertising Offices, 162, Piccadilly.

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS REQUIRED, by gentleman, with slight attendance. Home comforts and musical preferred. Easy distance City.—Apply, stating terms and particulars, to D., Russell-road, Buckhurst-hill.

TWO young gentlemen wish BOARD and RESIDENCE with a family. W.C. preferred. Good cuisine, home comforts, and young society desired.—Address, with terms, X. Y. Z., Box 5,322, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS.—WANTED immediately, three or four rooms (one as kitchen), near Canonbury or Mildmay Park. Rent not to exceed 16s. per week.—Address Howard, 78, Guilford-street, W.C.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS.—WANTED, in the suburbs of London (south aspect), four or five rooms. No attendance, having own servant.—Address G. G., 1, Queen's-terrace, Uxbridge-road, Ealing.

UNFURNISHED.—WANTED, for widow lady and servant (permanency), UPPER PART of private HOUSE, or three or four Rooms and Kitchen (or use of). Quiet locality indispensable. W. or S.W. Lodgers or children objected to.—Address F. B., May's, 162, Piccadilly.

UNFURNISHED.—WANTED, in W.C. district, two or three ROOMS, with kitchen, for residence. Rent £20 to £25.—F. Gray, 5, Pulman-terrace, Wolseley-gardens, Gunnersbury.

UNFURNISHED.—WANTED, four ROOMS, one as kitchen, for brother and sister engaged during the day. Near Kensington preferred.—J. Cannon, 27, St. James's-road, Bermondsey.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.—WANTED, two or three, with kitchen, in or near Oxford-street. Terms must be moderate.—60, Archel-road, West Kensington, S.W.

ARTICLES for SALE and WANTED.

OLD ENGLISH COINS.—A fine collection for SALE, which has taken a gentleman many years to collect.—Address Henry James, 26, Cottage-grove, Stockwell, London.

ORGAN.—A fine-toned two-manual organ for SALE. Contains 14 speaking stops, three couplers, four composition pedals, tremulant, &c., front pipes handsomely decorated. Price £150.—Fincham's Organ Factory, 150, Euston-road, London.

PIANOFORTE (upright iron grand).—A young gentleman leaving for Calcutta wishes to SELL most superb 65-guinea walnut and gold drawing-room art cottage (Exhibition model), seven octaves, trichord throughout, rich and brilliant tone, charming touch, panel front, exquisitely chased with gildings. Now this year. No one could desire a handsomer or better instrument. Take 19 guineas; approval, carriage paid.—W., 122, Acre-lane, Brixton-hill.

PIANOFORTE, £10 10s. (walnut) cottage, best house on payment of 21s., balance by monthly instalments of 10s. 6d. till paid for. Tuning free. 25 per cent. discount for cash.—John Bridges, 205, Pentonville-road, Metropolitan Railway, King's-cross.

PIANOFORTE.—Genuine bargain, by Cramer and Co. In very elegant walnut case. Seven-octave. Cost 45 guineas. Scarcely used. Equal to new. Price 20 guineas to clear.—32, Mildmay Park, N.

PIANOFORTE, by John Broadwood, cottage, nearly new instrument, in first-class condition. Check action, trichord, latest improvements, brilliant tone. Accept of immediate purchaser £14 14s.—40, New Estate, Lion-street, New Kent-road, S.E.

PIANO.—A gentleman is desirous of SELLING immediately his exhibition model cottage, in elegant walnut and gold case, handsomely carved, rich orchestral tone, with every modern improvement, viz.: steel frame, trichord throughout, patent double check repeater action. Maker's warranty for 12 years, condition like new, having cost 50 guineas a few months ago. Will accept 23 guineas, and send carefully packed in wood case for approval, and if not satisfactory will pay return carriage.—D., 45, Clephane-road, Canonbury, N.

PIANO.—Exceptionally rare genuine bargain. Must SELL immediately. Most powerful, rich mellow toned, 65-guinea walnut and gold-plated trichord COTTAGE, best London make, 4ft. high, incised and ornamental gold panel. Splendid pedal action, brilliant touch, and really grand instrument. Professional inspection invited. Sacrifice immediately for 15 guineas, although cheap at double. Bargain seldom seen.—45, Duncan-terrace (near Angel), Islington.

PIANO, [illegible], 45 guineas Collard; model semi cottage, metal frame, full trichord, check action, Italian walnut case, £20; also trichord iron frame, 16 guineas. Offers invited.—16, Heathcote-street, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.

PIANO. Superb 65-guinea walnut and gold cottage. Seven-octave trichord. Latest improvements. Brilliant, powerful tone. Perfect touch and condition. Only used three months. Sacrifice, 19 guineas, cash urgent. Thorough bargain.—K., 1a, York-terrace, Clapham-road.

PIANO, nearly new high-class German, by the celebrated Hanke (Berlin). Magnificent tone, touch, and walnut case. Full trichord, seven octave. Iron frame, check action. Cash wanted 19 guineas.—27, Frithville-gardens, Shepherd's-bush Station.

PIANOS and ORGANS.—D'Almaine and Co.; Re Senior Partner's decease.—Absolute SALE, previous to new partnership.—Pianos (cottages), eight guineas, 10 guineas, &c. Organs by all the great makers from 4½ to 100 guineas. Easy terms. N.B.—As an inducement to persons residing in the country the following offer is made, viz., to pay the railway return fare of any purchaser of an instrument exceeding 10 guineas within 200 miles of London. The following 8 advertisements will give some idea of the bargains offered. Any instrument exchanged free.

PIANO, 14 guineas (list price 30 guineas). Student's model, full compass, very strongly made, adapted for hard practice, metal plate, &c. Warranted for 10 years.—T. D'Almaine and Co. (estd. 103 years), 91, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

PIANO, 14 guineas (list price 35 guineas). Easy terms. Splendid trichord cottage, steel plate, check action, full compass, in beautifully figured walnut case. Warranted for 10 years.—T. D'Almaine (estd. 103 years), 91, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

PIANO, 18 guineas (list price 40 guineas). Easy terms. Steel-framed cottage, full compass, trichord throughout, celeste pedal, and all latest improvements. 10 years' warranty.—T. D'Almaine and Co. (estd. 103 years), 91, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

PIANO, 35 guineas (list price 80 guineas). Easy terms. Upright Grand. This is of the finest possible manufacture. It will bear the inspection of a connoisseur. Steel framed, overstrung, &c.—T. D'Almaine and Co., 91, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

AMERICAN ORGAN, 6½ guineas (list price 16 guineas). Knee swell, &c., very strongly finished, beautifully voiced reeds. Marvellous value. 10 years' warranty.—T. D'Almaine and Co. (estd. 103 years), 91, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

AMERICAN ORGAN, 9 guineas (list price 25 guineas). Easy terms. Splendid instrument, with nine stops, knee swell, &c., polished walnut case. Sweet yet powerful tone.—T. D'Almaine and Co. (estd. 103 years), 91, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

AMERICAN ORGAN, by Karn, 14 guineas (list price more than double). Easy terms. 10 stops, two octave couplers, sub-bass, four sets of reeds, &c. 10 years' warranty.—T. D'Almaine and Co. (estd. 103 years), 91, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

AMERICAN ORGAN. The Smith Co.'s "Connoisseur," 45 guineas (list price 95 guineas), nearly new. This is, without doubt, the finest one-manual organ in the world. A 100-guinea Karn orchestral organ for 60 guineas, &c. Easy terms.—91, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

PIANOS, by Burd, for SALE, with 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (secondhand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' hire system.—Lists free of C. Stiles and Co., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn. Pianos exchanged.

SECONDHAND short horizontal GRAND PIANOS from 20s. per month on the three years' system. Secondhand upright grand pianos, 17s. 6d. per month on the three years' system. Secondhand cottage pianos, 10s. 6d. to 15s. per month on the three years' system, of Chas. Stiles and Co., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C. (corner of Theobald's-road).

PIANOS, by Erard, Kirkman, Collard, Neumeyer, Brinsmead, Aucherberg. A few magnificent and high-class upright grands and cottages, by eminent makers, for SALE, viz.: A 65-guinea "Neumeyer" for 25 guineas, a 46-guinea "Brinsmead" for 18 guineas, a 75-guinea "Schreiber" for 35 guineas, a 55-guinea "Collard" for 23 guineas, a 55-guinea "Kirkman" for 22 guineas, a 60-guinea "Aucherberg" for 24 guineas. Guaranteed perfect, warranty for 10 years.—Messrs. Stagg and Co., 56, Red Lion-street, Holborn.

AMERICAN ORGANS.—Extraordinary Bargains.—Expiration of Lease.—Must be SOLD, no reasonable offer refused, a 12-guinea organ for 5 guineas; a 25-guinea "Bell" organ, 10 stops, for 10 guineas; a 35-guinea "Bell" organ, 11 stops, for 14 guineas; a 35-guinea "Estey" organ, 15 stops, 6 sets of reeds, for 18 guineas; a 75-guinea "Alexandre" Renaissance organ, for 25 guineas; a 35-guinea "Karn" organ for 14 guineas; a 65-guinea "Karn" organ for 18 guineas; a 50-guinea "Karn" organ, with 21 stops, 8 sets of reeds, 2 couplers, for 25 guineas; a £40 "Story and Clark" organ, 11 stops, couplers, &c., for 15 guineas; a £50 ditto, 16 stops, 2 swells, 2 couplers, 7 sets of reeds, for 21 guineas; a 95-guinea "Smith Connoisseur" organ for 45 guineas; a 100-guinea "Karn Orchestral" organ for 40 guineas; an £80 pedal organ by Bell, 35 guineas. Packing or carriage free. Warranty with every instrument.—Messrs. Stagg and Co., 56, Red Lion-street, Holborn.

OBLIQUE GRAND PIANO (cottage shape), by Erard (patent London); seven octaves, full trichord, 35 guineas, cost 160 guineas. Also small upright trichord piano, by Broadwood, 18 guineas. Both as new.—View at Organist of St. John's, Cromer House, Putney.

DRAWING-ROOM GRAND PIANO, by Broadwood. Repetition action, fine tone and condition, elegant ebonised case. Price 35 guineas (cost 150 guineas).—Strand Piano Depot, 19 and 21, Newman-street, Oxford-street. Established 1868.

JOHN BROADWOOD and SON'S cottage PIANO, 4ft. 4in. high, superb walnutwood case, panel front, check action, top desk, carved supports, quite perfect. Cost 50 guineas. Warranted. Cash at once £25.—72, Queen's-road, Bayswater. Genuine chance.

SEMI-GRAND PIANO, in elegant walnut case. Collard. Seven octaves. 25 guineas. Seen by appointment.—Laubach, 61, Baker-street.

AMERICAN ORGAN, by Estey. A fine-tone instrument, with 11 stops, will be sacrificed for 18 guineas. A great bargain.—67, High-street, Norwood Junction.

HANDSOME large rosewood and beautifully inlaid MUSICAL BOX. Very fine tone, playing a modern selection of eight airs, with bells. In perfect condition as new. Price 52s. 6d., a forfeited pledge. Will send it any distance for approval.—Address Pawnbroker, 633a, Mile-end-road, London.

FURNITURE, SECONDHAND.—A chance rarely met with. Velvet suite, in walnut frames, £4 12s. 6d.; oval walnut centre table, £1 7s. 6d.; walnut sideboard, with bevelled plate-glass back, £3 7s. 6d.; walnut overmantel, with bevelled plate glasses and brackets, £1 7s. 6d.; bed-room suite in mahogany, comprising large wardrobe with plate-glass door, chest of five drawers, duchesse toilet table, marble-top washstand, three cane chairs, and towel horse, £7 17s. 6d.; massive brass-mounted bedstead, fitted with spring mattress, wool overlay, bolster, and two feather pillows, £2 17s. 6d.; large bordered carpet and rug for bed room, 12s. 6d.; large Brussels carpet, for rug, steel fender, and irons, £1 11s. 6d. Must be sold at once.—Apply at 268, Old-street (corner of Charlotte-street).

FURNITURE (good second-hand).—A rare opportunity to those about to furnish, can obtain these goods at lower prices than cheap new furniture. Dining-room suite, mahogany frames and leather, £3 15s.; sideboard, plate-glass back, £1 7s. 6d.; dining table with extra leaf, 15s. 6d.; drawing-room suite in rich tapestry and silk plush, £4 10s.; solid walnut octagon table, £1 5s.; bed-room suite complete, with large plate-glass door wardrobe, £4; handsome overmantel, bevel plates and shelves, £1 5s.; massive black and brass bedstead, spring mattress, wool overlay, bolster, two good pillows, £2 10s. Delivered free to any part of London.—George Lefevre, 255, Old-street, City-road. Call and see these goods. A visit will repay you for your trouble.

FURNITURE.—Young gentleman, leaving for Calcutta, wishes to SELL his handsome furniture, comprising noble 6ft. walnut Early English sideboard, magnificently carved, large bevelled plates, &c., superb Early English walnut suite, richly upholstered in saddle-bags and pile velvet, dining-table cloths, ornaments, and rosewood cabinet.—W., 122, Acre-lane, Brixton-hill.

FURNITURE, four rooms (good), now or shortly. Good suite, take £5; duchesse table and marble stand, 45s.; dining table, 25s.; leather suite, £3; good mahogany drawers, 25s.; marble clock, 12s.; sideboard, overmantel, brass bedstead, costly velvet suite, bed-room suite, &c. Rooms can be hired.—62, Canonbury-road, N.

A HOUSE of superior FURNITURE (greater portion new) to be SOLD privately at a gentleman's residence. Would be separated and sold very cheap. Comprises excellent oak and morocco dining-room furniture, oak breakfast-room furniture, some very fine bed-room suites (complete), handsome inlaid drawing-room furniture, bedsteads, bedding, china, glass, kitchen things, &c., hall furniture.—Address B. N., Box 5,362, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

BED-ROOM SUITES (40). Walnut, birch, and mahogany. Only been in use during the Parliamentary session. Supplied new within the last eight months. Are now being offered at a third their original cost, varying in price from four to 12 guineas. This is an exceptional opportunity to shippers and all about to furnish. Several dining and drawing room suites, at equally low prices; also a large stock of new bedsteads and bedding.—H. Davis, New and Secondhand Furnishing Warehouse, 173, 175, Fulham-road (near South Kensington Station). No connection with any other house of the same name.

FOR SALE, elegant DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, comprising 5ft. inlaid cabinet, Chippendale suite of four easy chairs, four occasional chairs, and settee; also octagon table and bordered Brussels carpet.—Apply, between ten and four, at 15, Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, W.

OVERMANTELS, a pair of walnut, with columns and four shelves for china, fitted with 11 bevelled-edge plates, 6ft. 6in. high by 6ft. wide, £5 5s. the pair, or would be sold singly.—J. English, 205, Old-street, E.C.

TO PUBLICANS, Club Proprietors, Hotelkeepers, and others. A pair of elaborate CHIMNEY GLASSES; the frames are gold incised with black, 6ft. high and 5ft. wide. Equal to new, £10 the pair; worth £25. Or would be sold singly.—J. English, 205, Old-street, E.C.

LADY'S SILK DRESS (black), lovely; 15 yards pure, choice, rich Lyons black corded silk. Half-price, only 50s.; new, unmade. Make lovely dress. Sent willingly on approval.—Mrs. R., Rannbury House, St. Albans, Herts.

LADIES wishing to purchase handsome black SILKS, Satins, &c., or coloured Plushes, can obtain the same on the weekly or monthly payment system.—Address Myra, Box 5,281, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

LADIES' DRESS RINGS (diamonds and other jewels) to be SOLD cheap, on the weekly or monthly payment system.—Address Myra, Box 5,281, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

GENUINE BARGAIN.—VOUCHERS, £2, or separately.—Two DIAMOND RINGS, Diamond Pin, Gold Chain, Gold Watch, Gold Albert. Widow lady, in needy circumstances, cannot redeem them.—Mrs. Crake, 126a, Uxbridge-road, W.

NEW MILK for SALE, till March 25 next, in buyers' churns. Delivered once daily. Now about 16 [illegible]. State price.—E. Scrivener, Hall Farm, Dadlington, Hinckley.

EXHIBITION SHOW CASE.—WANTED, to hire or purchase, a handsome centre case, size about 10ft. by 10ft.—Address, stating full particulars, A. B., Box 5,254, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

FURNITURE.—Whole house or part WANTED to purchase, for immediate cash.—T., 1, Station-road, Finsbury Park, N.

FURNITURE.—WANTED, to purchase for cash, a small house of furniture. Must be clean and a moderate price. No dealers.—Write full particulars, with lowest price, to D. S., [illegible], Disraeli-road, Ealing.

FURNITURE.—Persons wishing to dispose of household furniture privately, in large or small quantities, may always find a purchaser by applying to Porter and Watt, 155, Oxford-street, W.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS (whole houses or less) WANTED. Persons selling will find an advantageous prompt cash market by applying to James and James, Auctioneers, Wimbledon and Surbiton. Estab. 1865.

REQUIRED, by a widow lady, a HOUSE of FURNITURE, suitable for furnishing a high-class boarding house. It must be cheap, as she wishes to pay ready money.—Mrs. M., care of Mr. Alford's Fancy Repository, 318, Uxbridge-road, W.

MILK, Milk, Milk.—WANTED, one or two good dairies, delivered at Vauxhall or New-cross. Good references.—A. Burtenshaw, 67, Church-street, Camberwell, S.E.

WASTE PAPER, Waste Paper, Waste Paper.—Old Parchment PURCHASED in any quantities. Old ledgers, newspapers, magazines, books, letters, invoices, &c. All papers destroyed, being reduced to pulp for manufacture. Vans collect daily. Price list on application. Country parcels, booked "Waste paper, per goods train," receive prompt attention.—Phillips, Mills, and Co., Irongate Wharves, Praed-street, Paddington.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVENTION, INVENTION.—If you have an idea for an invention, patent it for a trifling cost. Good novelty bought.—All particulars free from Rayner and Cassell, Patent Agents, 42, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

INVENTORS ASSISTED to take out their own patents by a consulting engineer of long experience in patent work. Money provided to introduce them afterwards.—Address E. Dennfield, Esq., 1, Poet's-corner, Westminster.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Well-known firm, opening branch in South Africa, is open to REPRESENT several A 1 manufacturers. Good references.—Address Africa, Box 5,282, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

A BUSINESS APPOINTMENT of permanent value is offered to a young and clever man, with £100 or £200 at disposal. Risk nil.—For interview address Dise, Box 5,228, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

A FIRST-CLASS COWMAN. Wife as dairy and poultry woman. Must understand Jersey creamer and all modern appliances. About 22 cows kept.—J. J., Ridley Park, Horsham.

A FIRST-CLASS West-end photographer has VACANCY for an APPRENTICE. Small premium required.—Beda, 11, Queen's-road, Bayswater.

A GOOD PLAIN COOK WANTED immediately, with good personal character, for a small family. Aged about 25.—Apply at 1, Earl's-court-square, South Kensington, this day and to-morrow.

A JUNIOR CLERK REQUIRED, in a merchant shipper's office. Write full particulars.—Address J. S., at Horncastle's Central Advertisement Offices, London.

A LADY REQUIRED, to give an English lady LESSONS in French, of one hour daily.—Write terms and particulars to 14, Whitehead's-grove, Cadogan-terrace, S.W.

A RESPECTABLE man WANTED, as COOK, in a City restaurant. Good reference indispensable.—Apply by letter to E. J., care of Abbott, Eastcheap.

A RESPECTABLE young man WANTED, as TRAVELLER, for an electro-plate and clock house, for London and suburbs. State age and previous occupation.—Address F. H., Adams Brothers, 60, Eastcheap, E.C.

A RESPECTABLE YOUTH WANTED, about 15 or 16, to make himself useful.—Apply by letter, to Bowerman and Co., 26, Poland-street, W.

A SUPERIOR COUPLE WANTED; one to do efficiently the work of five rooms. Rent, light, and a small weekly sum given. Would suit mother and daughter, or two sisters with small means.—Ball, Owen's, 6, Canfield-gardens, N.W.

A THOROUGHLY good COOK and SCULLERYMAID WANTED, for chambers.—Call at Walsingham House, Piccadilly, from nine a.m.

A WELL-EDUCATED YOUTH, from 15 to 16 years of age, WANTED, for a merchant's office.—Apply, by letter, to Y., care of Messrs. Wm. Dawson and Sons, 121, Cannon-street, City.

A YOUNG LADY ASSISTANT WANTED, for the Oriental and Japanese trade. One with a knowledge of the business preferred.—Harrance and Ford, 2, Claremont, Hastings.

A YOUNG PERSON WANTED (18 to 20), to go abroad (to Italy, and perhaps Egypt) with a foreign family, to mind two children, and be generally useful. Must be educated. Highest references required.—State terms, &c., by letter to Clo, Park House, South-hill Park, Hampstead, N.W.

ACCOUNTANT'S CLERK.—WANTED, in a City warehouse, a clerk accustomed to checking postings.—Address, stating age, experience, and salary required, to O. P. 1,111, care of Messrs. Samuel Deacon and Co., 154, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

ACTIVE girl WANTED, about 15, as GENERAL SERVANT. Comfortable home. Housemaid kept. Must have good character.—Apply at 20, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W.

ADVANTAGEOUS LUBRICATION.—The Standard Lubricating Oils Company, Drapers'-gardens, London.—We supply steamships, mills, mines, foundries, factories, works, &c., and the Government. Agents appointed.

ADVERTISING and PUBLISHING MANAGER REQUIRED. Good position for first-class man. No others need answer. Applications, to receive any notice, must state fully previous experience and salary expected.—Address Manager, Box 5,151, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

AGENT.—WANTED, an English firm of good standing to co-operate with a firm on the Continent; the latter as buyers, the former as sellers of Continental goods, in the fancy line chiefly.—Address L. Kohn, Teplitz, Bohemia.

AGENTS WANTED, in agricultural districts, calling upon farmers and others, to sell a well-established cheap manure. Good commission to men with connection.—Address Manure, Box 5,193, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

AGENTS WANTED, for marvellous 1s. 6d. self-operating "Wonder" washing machine. Saves labour, friction, backache, time, temper, and money. Sells freely on merits at good profits. Reduced wholesale prices.—Address T. Daniel, 18, Southwark-street, London. A boon to women.

AGENTS WANTED, throughout the United Kingdom, calling upon users of steam power, tramways, &c., to sell compound machinery oils. Largely and successfully adopted. Liberal commission. Samples post free.—Box 31, Post-office, Liverpool.

AGENTS WANTED (on commission), for the sale of Wood and Co.'s coals to householders in town.—Apply to Wood and Co., 346, Gray's Inn-road, King's-cross, W.C.

AGENTS WANTED, by large, old-established City firm. More than 700 agents already employed for years past, any of whom will answer inquiries as to valuable nature of agency. None but respectable men already in employment, London and suburbs, need apply. No canvassers.—Address, by letter in first instance, Y. B. 135, at Horncastle's, Cheapside.

AGENTS WANTED, where unrepresented, to retail Ceylon tea, at 2s. per lb. in quarter lb. packets. No puffs, but references to successful agents. Cash terms.—Please call or send envelope for price list to Select Ceylon Tea Agency, 30, Lime-st., London, E.C.

AGENTS WANTED, in every town and village throughout the United Kingdom. Terms most liberal.—Apply by letter to J., Room 5, 1 and 2, Chiswell-street, London.

AGENTS WANTED (male and female), to sell our unrivalled teas amongst their friends, connections, and others. Liberal commissions. Any quantity, from quarter-pound packet upwards. Apply (send stamped envelope), [illegible] Tea Company, 16, Noble-street, London, E.C.

AGENTS.—A rare opportunity for pushing men. Profits over 100 per cent. Article used by every shopkeeper in all parts of the United Kingdom. Could be worked with other agencies.—Particulars free, or samples to work with 1s., from John Brand and Co., 13a, Newbury-street, Cloth-fair, London.

ALL seeking SITUATIONS, Engagements, or Occupation (male and female) call eleven to five, or send envelope to Gordon and Co., 13, Featherstone-buildings, High Holborn (near Chancery-lane). Old-established. Distinguished patronage. Capital found for any profitable business or undertaking. Businesses bought.

ALL wanting SITUATIONS or EMPLOYMENT, town, country, or abroad, apply at once. Situations speedily secured.—All classes should apply to Guarantee Employment Agency, 5, New Oxford-street, W.C.

AN Architect and Surveyor has a VACANCY for an out-door PUPIL. Progressive salary. Age not to exceed 18 years. An intelligent, well-connected youth will be received without premium.—Address Bisidas, Box 5,081, Sell's Advertising Offices, London.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER WANTED, by a City firm. A knowledge of shorthand indispensable.—Apply by letter to P. J., care of Messrs. Street and Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.

BILLIARD MARKER and a youth as UNDER BARMAN WANTED.—Apply at 326, Buckingham Palace-road.

BILLIARD MARKER and two COFFEE-ROOM WAITERS WANTED, for a West-end club. Good character indispensable.—Apply, by letter, to S., May and Williams, News Agents, 160, Piccadilly.

BOOKBINDER'S FINISHER WANTED. Must be a competent and trustworthy workman.—Cedric Chivers, Bath.

BOOKKEEPERS.—WANTED, a young lady, aged about 22. Thoroughly experienced to butchers (West-end) business, with good references.—Apply first by letter to Chard and Sons, Bayswater, W.

BOOT SALESMAN (ladies).—WANTED, an experienced hand. Aged 25 to 30.—Apply at Blackford's, King-street, Covent-garden.

BOOT TRADE.—Young man WANTED, as SALESMAN.—C. L. Stevens, 5, West Kensington-terrace, West Kensington.

BOOT TRADE.—REQUIRED, for Bristol, by wholesale manufacturer, thoroughly qualified and competent MAN to manage pushing retail branch. Preference given to one able to find small security.—Fullest particulars as to previous appointments and experience to Manufacturer, 25, Stapleton-road, Bristol.

BOY WANTED, in broker's office. Must be active and intelligent.—Address A. Z., care of Wm. Napier and Co., 22, Bread-street-hill, E.C.

BUTTERMEN.—WANTED, competent men.—Apply, between twelve and two o'clock, Home and Colonial Stores, 205, Edgware-road, W.

CANADA.—VACANCIES for young gentlemen to LEARN FARMING without the payment of exorbitant premiums. Pupils receive pay while learning. Particulars free.—Address H. Howden, 35, High-street, Sheffield.

CHINA and GLASS.—John Cordeux and Sons, of Clifton, require an experienced SALESWOMAN for the above.

CLERK WANTED at once, about 25, accustomed to figures.—Apply at 120, Goswell-road, E.C.

CLERK WANTED, as cashier, &c. Highest references indispensable.—Apply by letter, stating age, previous experience, and salary required, to Clerk, 16, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

CLERK WANTED, at once, in old-established concern. One able to deposit £100, for which security given, and prospect of partnership if found energetic and capable. Fair salary. Reference to solicitors.—Address Taster, Lakeman's, Printer, King's-cross-road.

CLERK (lady) REQUIRED of good address for an office. Duties are correspondence and interviews. Hours nine to six. Black dress indispensable.—State by letter experience, age, salary required, &c., to X. Y. Z., Box 5,103, Sell's Advertising Offices, London.

CLERKS WANTED, aged 16 to 25, to fill posts in Civil Service. Salary £80 to £400; other posts, salary 12s., 14s., 20s., &c. Special preparation for all Civil Service appointments. Guide free. Write or call.—G. E. Sherry, 27, Chancery-lane, W.C.

CLERKS and others WANTED, to know that bad writing may be rapidly improved in a few easy lessons. Satisfaction guaranteed. Practical bookkeeping taught. Private lessons only, not class teaching.—Mr. Houston, 75, Chancery-lane, W.C.

CLERKS.—Sloan-Duployan SHORTHAND, 200 per minute. Briefest, most legible. 100 words in four weeks. Taught in 150 schools. Beware of imitations. Faults of Other Systems, 1½d. Description, 1½d. Instructor, 7th Edition, 2s.—Boulton, 14a, Paternoster-row; Vickers, 317, Strand.

CLERKSHIPS and SECRETARYSHIPS.—Gentlemen PREPARED for superior appointments. Note the difficulty of obtaining any without shorthand. The Metropolitan School of Shorthand (Ltd.), 27, Chancery-lane. Largest (highest results) in the world. Separate school for bookkeeping, business hand, typewriting. Gentlemen without business experience practically trained by a chartered accountant and specialists, and introduced to appointments. Prospectus post free.

COLLECTOR.—WANTED, a first-class man, to canvass and collect for sewing machines. Must be experienced and have good character.—Apply, between ten and eleven, at Bradbury's, Newgate-street, City.

COMMISSION AGENCY.—A first-class firm of sewing cotton manufacturers wish to appoint agents in all the principal centres in England and Scotland, to sell to manufacturers of men's clothing, shirts, collars, women's and children's underclothing, &c. Liberal commission. All risk taken.—Address Bradford, Box 5,218, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

COOK REQUIRED, £20 to £22; also House-Parlourmaid, £18 to £20, and strong Girl to help, between £10 and £12. Two in family.—Apply, personally, at 1, Onslow-place, South Kensington.

COOK WANTED. Wages £20, all found. No washing. Not over 30.—Apply to Mrs. H. Newton Langton, Elmwood, Newstead-road, Burnt Ash-hill, Lee, S.E.

COOK WANTED, aged not more than 35. Assistance given. Good character. Wages £20.—Apply by letter, or personally, to Mrs. Wrangham, Oakfield, Crystal Palace Park, Sydenham, S.E.

COOK.—WANTED, by Sept. 29, a good cook. Must be an early riser, and have a good character.—Apply to Mrs. Davies, Grangarth, Creswick-road, Springfield Park, Acton, W.

COOK (PLAIN) WANTED. Must have good personal reference. Wages £18, all found. No washing.—Apply, between ten and seven, at 259, Clapham-road, S.W.

COOK (GOOD PLAIN) WANTED, to assist with housework. Two in family. Housemaid kept. Vacant Oct. 4.—60, Angell-road, Brixton.

COOK (good PLAIN), aged about 25, willing to assist in the housework, WANTED at once. Small family. Two other servants kept.—Mrs. L., 4, Lawn-road, Haverstock-hill, N.W.

COOK and HOUSE-PARLOURMAID WANTED, to a widow lady, no family. Very easy and comfortable home. Wages £14 to £20.—Apply at Mrs. Pye's, 55, Edgware-road, Hyde Park.

CORRESPONDING CLERK (English) REQUIRED immediately, by first-class firm of shipbrokers in Messina. French, shorthand, and similar experience indispensable.—Apply, stating age, experience, and salary expected, to George H. Richards and Son, Messina, Sicily.

DELIVERY CLERK.—WANTED, in a manufacturing stationery house, a youth with some experience as above.—Apply by letter, with full particulars, to Mr. Mayne, 124, Southwark-street, S.E.

DENTAL OPERATOR, who must be a good mechanic and of gentlemanly appearance, REQUIRED to take charge of branch.—Apply immediately to F. H., "Nottingham Daily Guardian" Office, Nottingham.

DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, young lady, with about two years' experience, for general trade.—J. Reeves, 255, North-end-road, Walham-green, S.W. Close five on Thursdays.

DRAPERY.—WANTED at once, one JUNIOR, for hosiery; three Young Ladies for fancy.—Henry Roberts, 16, High-street, Marylebone, W.

DRAPERY.—WANTED, a JUNIOR YOUNG MAN, for the Manchester side. Also a Milliner.—C. J. Richardson, 160, High-road, Lee (Lewisham Station).

DRAPERY.—WANTED, a YOUNG LADY, for fancy counter. Good window dresser.—Apply to A. G. Filmer, Rye-lane, Peckham. Close five o'clock Thursdays.

DRAPERY.—WANTED, two experienced YOUNG LADIES, for fancy, must be window dressers; also one for millinery sales.—John Langdon, 112 to 130, Acre-lane, Brixton.

DRAPERY.—Young lady WANTED as CASHIER. Must have had experience in a rapid trade.—Jones and Higgins, 3 to 21, Rye-lane, Peckham, S.E.

DRAPERY.—ASSISTANT WANTED, for Scotch department; also two boys, as Apprentices. Pushing trade.—Apply, after six to-day, to Bowling and Thomas, 286, 288, 290, High-road, Kilburn, London.

DRAPERY.—A YOUTH REQUIRED (indoors), to make himself useful in house and shop. Small salary. One of respectability could learn trade.—3 and 4, Vere-street, Lincoln's Inn.

DRAPERY.—YOUNG LADY, for the fancy. Good window dresser and saleswoman, with knowledge of millinery.—W. Whitney, General and Fancy Draper, 10, Wetherby-terrace, Earl's-court-road, W.

DRAPERY (FANCY).—WANTED, clever business YOUNG MAN to buy for and manage lace, hosiery, and haberdashery departments. Good window dresser. Large provincial town.—Address F. D. 22, Messrs. Deacon, Leadenhall-street, London.

DRAPERY (FANCY).—WANTED, YOUNG LADY, for fancy, with knowledge of millinery preferred. Medium-class. Close five o'clock Thursdays.—Johns Bros., 32, Clapham-road, S.W.

DRAPERY APPRENTICES.—Henry Hoadley, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., has now VACANCIES for well-educated and respectable youths and young ladies, for the above. Premium required.

DRESSMAKERS.—WANTED, good bodice and skirt hands; also an apprentice for the show room.—Apply at 20, Brook-street, W.

SALES BY AUCTION.

By order of the Executors of the late Wm. Swan, Esq.—[illegible]

MESSRS. EDWIN FOX and BOUSFIELD will SELL, at the MART, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, the desirable LEASEHOLD detached family RESIDENCE, known as [illegible]

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.—[illegible]

MESSRS. EDWIN FOX and BOUSFIELD will SELL, at the MART, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at two, [illegible] FREEHOLD INVESTMENT, [illegible]

MESSRS. EDWIN FOX and BOUSFIELD will SELL, at the MART, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at two, the following valuable STOCKS and SHARES: [illegible]

MESSRS. EDWIN FOX and BOUSFIELD will SELL, at the MART, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at two, in lots, the following valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES: [illegible]

MESSRS. EDWIN FOX and BOUSFIELD will SELL, at the MART, on WEDNESDAY, [illegible]

MESSRS. EDWIN FOX and BOUSFIELD will SELL, at the MART, on WEDNESDAY, [illegible]

[illegible]

OXENHAM'S AUCTION ROOMS, 137 and 153, Oxford-street [illegible]

MESSRS. TOOTH and TOOTH (late Oxenham) will SELL by AUCTION, at their ROOMS, as above, TO-MORROW (Friday), at twelve [illegible]

MESSRS. HENRY and LATCHFORD will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on FRIDAY, Oct. 12, at two precisely, the detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE [illegible]

MESSRS. HENRY and LATCHFORD will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on FRIDAY, Oct. 12, at two precisely, the three long LEASEHOLD HOUSES [illegible]

MESSRS. HENRY and LATCHFORD will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on FRIDAY, Oct. 12, at two precisely, 10 long LEASEHOLD WEEKLY HOUSES [illegible]

MESSRS. COLLETT and COLLETT will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, as above, THIS DAY [illegible]

MESSRS. J. GRIFFIN and SON will SELL by AUCTION, at their AUCTION ROOM, [illegible] on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, [illegible] FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, [illegible]

MESSRS. ASH and EDWARDS will SELL by AUCTION, at their LARGE ROOMS, [illegible] THIS EVENING, [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible]

MR. TURNER will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, [illegible]

MR. A. RUMBALL [illegible]

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his GREAT ROOMS, [illegible]

MR. GOATLY will SELL by AUCTION, at the [illegible]

MR. R. J. KIRK will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, [illegible]

MR. LEOPOLD FARMER will SELL, by AUCTION, on the GROUND, on MONDAY NEXT, [illegible] BUILDING [illegible]

MR. C. W. DAVIES (late Ewins) will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, [illegible] THIS DAY (Thursday), [illegible] STOCK of FANCY GOODS and MILLINERY, [illegible]

MR. RICHARD J. COLLIER will SELL the above, by AUCTION, at the STAR and GARTER HOTEL, Kew Bridge, THIS EVENING, [illegible]

MR. WALTER SIMMONDS will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, as above, THIS DAY, [illegible]

MR. HENRY BEVAN will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, as above, THIS DAY, Sept. 27, [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS [illegible]

MR. F. C. MOORE (having sold the lease) will SELL, on the PREMISES, THIS DAY, Sept. 27, [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible]

MR. W. WHITELEY (of Westbourne-grove) will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, [illegible]

MR. JAMES HARDS will SELL by AUCTION, [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS. [illegible]

W. and F. C. BONHAM will SELL by AUCTION, at their LARGE ROOMS, [illegible] THIS DAY, [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible]

W. and F. C. BONHAM will SELL by AUCTION, at their LARGE GALLERIES, [illegible] PAINTINGS and WATERCOLOUR DRAWINGS, [illegible]

IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD will SELL by AUCTION, [illegible] THIS DAY, [illegible]

IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD will SELL by AUCTION, [illegible] THIS DAY, [illegible]

WEATHERALL and GREEN will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, [illegible]

SMITH, BOHUN, and CO. will SELL by AUCTION, [illegible] THIS EVENING, [illegible]

BRITTAIN and SON will SELL, at 308, [illegible] THIS DAY, [illegible] FURNITURE, [illegible]

By order of the Trustees under the will of the late John Morland, Esq.—East Croydon and Addiscombe.—Sale of valuable Freehold Building Estate, with attractive old-fashioned residence, about 40 acres in area; also building plots, allotment gardens, [illegible]

THURGOOD and MARTIN have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the AUCTION MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, 1888, at two o'clock [illegible] FREEHOLD ESTATE, [illegible]

[illegible]

THURGOOD and MARTIN, at the MART, on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at two o'clock precisely.—May be viewed. Particulars and conditions of sale obtained of Messrs. Simpson and North, Solicitors, Liverpool; at the property; or of the Auctioneers, 27, Chancery-lane, W.C.

Sale on Monday Next.—Brighton.—Sale of a valuable Freehold Building Property known as the Queen's Park, Kemp Town, Brighton, comprising about 38 acres, and the beautiful Residential Villa, known as Duddell's Villa, which was designed by the late Sir Charles Barry, together with the ground rent of, and the reversion to, the Royal German Spa.

SAML. RIDLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1888, at three o'clock precisely, at the AUCTION MART, 155, North-street, Brighton, the whole of that valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, known as the Queen's Park Estate, [illegible]

[illegible]

ALFRED W. DANDO has been favoured with instructions from the Trustees of the late John Gray, Esq., to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, as above, on MONDAY, [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE AUCTION COMPANY (established 1879) will SELL the above, at 47, GREAT EASTERN-STREET, [illegible] E.C., THIS DAY (Thursday), commencing at twelve o'clock.

AMERICAN TROTTERS.—Messrs. TATTERSALL will SELL by AUCTION, at ALBERT-GATE, on MONDAY, Oct. 1: [illegible]

ALDRIDGE'S, St. Martin's-lane.—"The Eclipse" [illegible] HORSES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6.—On view Thursday, Oct. 4.—W. and S. FREEMAN.

ALDRIDGE'S, St. Martin's-lane.—Omnibus Stock. On SATURDAY NEXT will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, [illegible] HORSES and [illegible] OMNIBUS.—On view.—W. and S. FREEMAN.

STAPLETON'S REPOSITORY.—SALES by AUCTION EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12.30. [illegible]

STAPLETON'S.—This Day.—Mineral-water Vanners [illegible]

STAPLETON'S.—This Day.—17 Great Eastern Railway DRAUGHT HORSES, by AUCTION, [illegible]

STAPLETON'S.—THIS DAY.—Eight HORSES from the London General Omnibus Company, by AUCTION, [illegible]

BATTERSEA (1, Parkgate-street, opposite the York-road Station, L.C. and D. Ry.).—Contractor's Stock.—Mr. STAPLETON [illegible] to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, [illegible] on WEDNESDAY NEXT, [illegible] CART and VAN HORSES, [illegible]

BARBICAN ROYAL REPOSITORY.—Irish Horses. Mr. RYMILL will SELL by AUCTION, TO-MORROW (Friday), [illegible] HARNESS HORSES [illegible]

BARBICAN ROYAL REPOSITORY.—Superior Cab Horses. [illegible] Mr. RYMILL will SELL by AUCTION, TO-MORROW (Friday), [illegible] CAB HORSES, [illegible]

RE James Rowbotham, deceased.—Unreserved Sale of Cab Stock. [illegible] Mr. RYMILL will SELL by AUCTION, at the ROYAL REPOSITORY, Barbican, E.C., on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, [illegible] CAB HORSES, [illegible]

BARBICAN ROYAL REPOSITORY.—Cart Horses. [illegible] RYMILL to SELL by AUCTION, TO-MORROW (Friday), [illegible] CART and VAN HORSES, [illegible]

EDGWARE-ROAD HORSE REPOSITORY, Paddington, W.—SALES by AUCTION of HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, [illegible]—HENRY WARD, Proprietor.

IRISH HORSES.—Twelve sharp, young horses, [illegible] will be SOLD by AUCTION, TO-MORROW, at the EDGWARE-ROAD HORSE REPOSITORY.—On view.

KINGSBURY HUNTERS.—Mr. HENRY HUMPHREYS is instructed by Mr. Henry Ward to SELL by AUCTION, at HYDE HOUSE FARM, Kingsbury, Middlesex, [illegible] on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, [illegible]

ELEPHANT and CASTLE HORSE REPOSITORY, New Kent-road, London.—SALES by AUCTION of HORSES, Carriages, and Harness EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, commencing at twelve o'clock. [illegible]—GEO. JAS. BRIGGS, Proprietor.

THIS DAY (Thursday).—Upwards of 200 HORSES, Carriages, and Harness will be SOLD by GEO. JAS. BRIGGS, This Day (Thursday), Sept. 27, at the ELEPHANT and CASTLE HORSE REPOSITORY, New Kent-road.—Geo. Jas. Briggs, Proprietor.

TO JOBMASTERS and others.—The LEASE and GOODWILL of the lucrative JOBMASTER'S BUSINESS [illegible] will be SOLD by AUCTION, by Messrs. DEAN, BURNETT, and ELDRIDGE, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, Oct. 11, [illegible]

GREAT NORTHERN HORSE REPOSITORY, Cattle Market, London, N.—TO-MORROW, Sept. 28, 10 COBS and PONIES for SALE, [illegible]—W. O. GUERRIER and SON, Auctioneers.

HORSE for SALE, quiet in four wheels, suitable [illegible]

GELDING, Shamrock, for SALE, at a very moderate figure. [illegible]

ADVERTISER, unable to ride this season, wishes to DISPOSE OF [illegible]

COB (with good action), six years old, quiet to ride and drive; [illegible]

FARMER'S COB, handsome, 15.1, rising six, extra [illegible]

TO SPORTING MEN and others.—For SALE, [illegible]

TO be SOLD cheap, a strong, useful black GELDING PONY, [illegible]

TO be SOLD, two young strawberry roan COLTS. [illegible]

LIGHT [illegible] canoe-shape LANDAU and VICTORIA, [illegible]

RALLI CAR, to carry two, three, or four persons, [illegible]

THE COSY CART is the most stylish and most [illegible]

CARTS.—[illegible]

COACH (fashionable), also light, canoe-shape, [illegible]

TWO VANS. One panelled van, in excellent condition [illegible]

FOR immediate SALE, a BROUGHAM and LANDAU, [illegible]

THE CARRIAGE BAZAAR, Baker-street and King-street, W.—Upwards of 500 new and secondhand CARRIAGES always on SALE by commission. A Sale by Public Auction on every other Tuesday, at twelve o'clock. The Next Oct. 9, 1888. Carriages also warehoused.—E. T. Davis, Manager.

LANDAU (single-horse), by Whitlock, and a small-size elliptic-fronted double BROUGHAM. Both in superior condition. Price £20 each. Single Harness, £4.—Seen (ten to four) at 11a, Queen-street, Tooley-street, London Bridge.

HEADED BUGGY for SALE, the property of a gentleman, by Alford.—Potter's Coach Works, Westminster Bridge-road.

IRISH EXHIBITION, Olympia.—For immediate SALE, the IRISH JAUNTING CAR, Horse, and Harness, now to be seen each day driving round the grounds here until next Friday, 28th inst.

HUMPHREYS' PORTABLE IRON COACH-HOUSES, Stables, Cottages, Club, Reading Rooms, [illegible] opposite Knightsbridge Barracks, Hyde Park, London.

HARNESS, SADDLERY.—Competition must reduce prices.—S. GOFF and CO. have taken over the entire stock and business of a large West-end saddler. [illegible] Quality and workmanship guaranteed.—S. GOFF, 17, King-street, Covent-garden; also, 32, Brompton-road.

MOVABLE COVER for Wagonnette, about 3ft. long. Fit almost any wagonnette. For SALE cheap.—Martin, 232, Clapham-road, S.W.

OATS, GOOD RUSSIANS, 14s. 6d. per quarter, 38lb. per bushel, at Docks. Delivered in London or at our Warehouse [illegible]—FOREIGN GRAIN SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, 58, West Smithfield, E.C.

OATS, good sound Russians, 14s. 6d. per quarter (38lb. per bushel, screened); [illegible]—CAMDEN GRANARIES, Eagle Wharf, 176, Great College-street, Camden Town, N.W.

[illegible] HOOF OINTMENT possesses great power. It cures brittle and contracted hoofs, [illegible]—F. VILLANI and CO., 12, Newgate-street, London. [illegible] M.R.C.V.S. on receipt of stamp for reply. Pamphlet post free.

PURE ST. BERNARD PUPPIES.—Gentleman has a litter of puppies, pictures of noble beauty and intelligence, from his celebrated life-saving and prize-winning dog. Moderate price.—Professor, 10, Tufnell Park-road, Holloway, London, N.

A GOOD HOUSE DOG WANTED, either a Skye terrier or a retriever. Must be trained and about three or four years old. Good home.—Apply at Lynton House, 54, South-side, Clapham-common.

AMERICAN DENTAL INSTITUTE (Limited),
55, St. James's-street, S.W. (near Piccadilly);
36, Thurloe-square, South Kensington;
and 44, Finsbury-square, E.C.

Established for the practice of genuine American dentistry at uniform and moderate fees. [illegible]

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LOST, a liver-coloured IRISH WATER SPANIEL, on the 23rd inst., in the neighbourhood of Clapham Park. Answers to the name of "Don."—Whoever will bring the same to Oakfield, Poynders-road, Clapham Park, will be suitably REWARDED.

PRIVATE HOTEL, MARIENBAD, Rosenheim, Bavaria, five minutes from station; in beautiful situation. Splendid views of the Bavarian Alps. Terms from September till June four guineas per month, including apartment, fire, light, full board. Own dairy. Mineral and saline baths in the hotel. Carriages. Library and piano. Hunting and fishing opportunities. English spoken.—A. Kumpp, Proprietor.

TREGENNA CASTLE HOTEL, St. Ives, Cornwall, stands in its own grounds of nearly 100 acres, overlooking the bay, and is surrounded by gardens and plantations. Magnificent sea views from every part of the grounds. Climate delightfully pure and bracing. Billiards, croquet, lawn tennis, archery, cricket, &c. Private road to beach for bathing.—Address Manager.

BOURNEMOUTH.—CENTRAL HOTEL, for families and gentlemen. Absolutely central, overlooking the pleasure gardens, within three minutes' walk of the pier. Every comfort, with moderate charges.—Address Manager.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The MANSION (en pension), The Square. Absolutely central. Every room overlooking public pleasure gardens and close to pier. Position is unrivalled, aspects full south and west. Table d'hôte at separate tables. Billiards. Tariff on application.—WALL RICHARDS.

SOUTHSEA.—SOLENT HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 16 and 17, South-parade. Double house, with large drawing, dining, smoking, and bed rooms, facing the sea and Isle of Wight, and commanding fine views of Spithead and the shipping. Close to pier. Numerous excursions by sea and land. Military bands daily. Established 1861.—Miss Baker.

BRIGHTON.—The GRAND HOTEL.—In the best situation. South aspect. Grand entrance hall, reception rooms, dining and table d'hôte rooms, recently superbly decorated under the superintendence of the company's architect, James Edmeston, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Old Broad-street, E.C., and fitted with electric light throughout. High-class wines and cuisine. Outside fire escapes. Passenger lift. Hot and cold seawater baths. Terms en pension 15s. 6d. per diem, including full board, bed room, and attendance, due notice being given on arrival. Tariff and full particulars on application to the Manager.

BRIGHTON.—BLENHEIM HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, opposite Royal Pavilion. Central for all amusements. Entirely refurnished. Under new management. Complete sanitary arrangements. Excellent cuisine. Moderate terms per day or week. References required. Hot and cold baths. Billiards. Telephone 119.—Address Manageress.

HASTINGS.—The PALACE HOTEL, Whiterock. Unrivalled position, facing sea, due south. 150 apartments. Passenger lift. Electric light. Superb rooms. The charges are moderate, the cuisine perfect, and the wines choice.—For terms or tariff apply to the Manager, Alfred Mellor.

HASTINGS.—The CASTLE HOTEL, for families and gentlemen. Redecorated and refurbished. Smoking room, billiard room, writing room, comfortable coffee room, and ladies' drawing room.—For autumn terms apply to Manager.

ALBANY HOTEL, Robertson-terrace, Hastings.—Home comforts, with superior cuisine. Moderate tariff or boarding terms.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.—MANCHESTER HOUSE, 61, Warrior-square.—This high-class boarding establishment, one minute from station and sea. Splendid sea view. Tennis court, private gardens facing sea free to visitors. Separate dining room for children and their attendants. Every home comfort, being under personal management of Proprietress.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.—BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Cheyne House, 35, Warrior-square, close to station, pier, baths, and West Sussex Club. Lawn tennis grounds. Comfortable smoking room and excellent cuisine. Terms moderate and inclusive.—Address Mrs. Pannell.

FOLKESTONE.—AGATHA HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Castle Hill-avenue, near Leas and Lift. Handsome reception rooms. Late dinner, good cuisine.

MARGATE (Cliftonville).—HELSTON BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 11, Dalby-square. Good sea view. Close to promenade, tennis courts, and baths. Table d'hôte 6.30. Inclusive terms Saturday till Monday.—Apply to Proprietress.

MARGATE.—CLIFTONVILLE HOTEL, on High Cliffs, facing sea. The best and healthiest hotel in Margate. Table d'hôte, billiards, lawn tennis. Under entirely new direction. Telegrams, "Cliftonville."—Manager, Henry R. Willats.

MARGATE.—The NAYLAND ROCK.—This club-like hotel is right on the sea, with the unrivalled stretch of sand at a few yards distance, and offers special accommodation for visitors and families at a moderate tariff. Under new proprietorship.

HIGH CLIFF HOTEL, Cliftonville, Margate.—This high-class private hotel and boarding house, in best position on Kentish coast. Sea view from every window. Winter terms commenced. Wines à la carte. Excellent cuisine. Table d'hôte 6.30.—Apply to Proprietress.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.—ST. MILDRED'S HOTEL and BATHS, on the sea front, occupies the finest position in Westgate. Six tennis courts, billiards, &c.

THE BATHS, which are in the hotel, consist of a tepid sea plunge 75 feet long, hot and cold sea water, ozone douche, needle, spray, medicated, &c.

NEW STABLING has just been erected, with all modern improvements, to accommodate 70 horses. Riding and driving taught. Tariff address, "Proprietor."

SOUTHWOLD-ON-SEA.—CENTRE CLIFF HOTEL, direct from Liverpool-street Station, Great Eastern Railway. This magnificent hotel stands in its own private grounds on a cliff commanding a sea frontage of over 300ft., with an unrivalled view of the German Ocean. Terms, including table d'hôte breakfast, luncheon, dinner, bed room, and attendance, from 10s. 6d. per diem.—Address Mrs. Hare, Manageress.

OXFORD.—MITRE HOTEL.
One of the most
Economical first-class
Hotels in the Kingdom.

WHERE SHALL WE DINE?—At RUDKIN'S, SALUTATION TAVERN, 17, Newgate-street. Table d'hôte, 1s. 6d. each, daily at two o'clock, and from five until eight. Menu This Day: Mock Turtle, Gravy Soup, Fillet of Sole à la Maître d'Hôtel, Fried Brill, Roast Beef, Hashed Venison, Irish Stew, Cheese, Salad, &c. 1s. 6d. each.

GEO. ROE and CO. (Limited) six years old Dublin WHISKY, Longmore's Strathisla, finest of pure Highland malt whisky. These celebrated whiskies, the sole produce of the above distilleries, are selected by the Victoria Wine Company as the best representative of Dublin and Highland whiskies, and can be obtained perfectly pure from the 90 branches of the company, in quantities of one bottle or upwards, at the rate of 48s. per dozen; or one dozen sent carriage paid, bottles and case included, to any station in England or Wales, 49s. 6d.—P.O.O. to W. W. Hughes, Head Office, 5 to 10, Osborn-street, London, E.

STONE and CO. (estd. 1770), WHOLESALE WINE SHIPPERS and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, Panton-street, London, supply one doz. Medoc Claret for 12s., bottles and case included. Stone's celebrated Scotch and Irish whisky, guaranteed 10 years old, 42s. doz. All goods are sent carriage paid.

OLD BUSHMILLS.—This refreshing beverage, pure extract of malted barley, bottled at Distillery, on sale at Spiers and Pond's Buffets.—Samples on receipt 1s. postage from Agent, F. KING, 6, Camomile-street, or Distillery, 1, Hill-street, Belfast.

WALKER and DALRYMPLE'S
BROKEN-LEAF TEA, 1s. 6d. per lb.
A MONEY-SAVING TEA. ABSOLUTELY PURE.
The small leaf from some of the finest India and China teas. Produces a tea in the cup stronger, richer, and cheaper than most whole-leaf teas. Agents appointed, where unrepresented, throughout the United Kingdom.

WALKER and DALRYMPLE'S
INTERMEDIATE TEA, 2s. per lb.
BEST at the PRICE EVER SOLD. Great strength, and a most useful tea where there is a large consumption. Recommended to all who wish to SAVE in their tea. Agents appointed, where unrepresented, throughout the United Kingdom.

WALKER and DALRYMPLE'S TEAS.—AGENTS APPOINTED, where unrepresented, throughout the United Kingdom. Carriage paid on 40lb. and upwards. Prospectus and samples free on application.
Warehouses, 154, 156, 158, and 160, Whitechapel-road, and 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, and 12, Brady-street, London.
P.O.O. payable at head office. Bankers, the National Provincial Bank of England.
Notice to the Public.—We will pay carriage on 6lb. of above tea and upwards, where a difficulty is found in obtaining through our agents.—Walker and Dalrymple.

A. B. C.—AMERICAN BREAKFAST CEREALS. A. B. C. white wheat; A. B. C. white oats; A. B. C. barley food; A. B. C. yellow maize, steam cooked, ready in 15 minutes. The most nutritious, easily digested foods.

A. B. C.—AMERICAN BREAKFAST CEREALS contain all the elements necessary for producing a strong and healthy body and mind, and for preserving both in that condition.

A. B. C.—AMERICAN BREAKFAST CEREALS should not be classed with the common oatmeal, which is far less nourishing, heating, and apt to cause irritation of the skin. Sold by Grocers, &c.—Particulars of B. Lamps, 66, Great Tower-street, London, E.C.

COOKERY COMPETITION.—(£100 in prizes)—now running. Cookery Book sent for one stamp, or free if this paper be named.—FREDK. KING and CO. (Limited), Sole Manufacturers of Edwards's Desiccated Soup, 26, Waring-street, Belfast, and 3–6, Camomile-street, London.

BACON at FIRST COST.—The BERKSHIRE BACON COMPANY are offering finest Reading smoked Bacon, 7d. per lb. by the side of about 40lb. to 50lb.; smoked Hams, 12lb. to 18lb., 8½d. per lb.; finest house-made Lard, guaranteed pure, 5½d. per lb. for 14lb. and upwards. Sent on receipt of P.O. for amount.—Address St. Mary's Butts, Reading.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE admitted by thousands to be worth above a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in 20 minutes. This is no fiction, for they have done it in thousands of cases. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these pills and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all gross humours, open all obstructions, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found to equal Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health.

For a weak stomach, impaired digestion, and all disorders of the liver they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders upon the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts admitted by thousands, embracing all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the nervous and debilitated is, Beecham's Pills have the largest sale of any Patent medicine in the world.

Full directions are given with each box. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers in the United Kingdom.

Prepared only and sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietor, T. Beecham, Chemist, St. Helen's, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each. Sent post free for 15 or 36 stamps.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS
The Safest Medicine.
The most Effectual Medicine.
The most Certain Medicine.
Prepared Without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S PILLS
Cure Headache and Sickness.
Cure Disordered Stomach.
Cure Flatulence and Heartburn.
Cure all Bilious Affections.

DR. SCOTT'S PILLS
Are a Tonic Purifier.
Strengthen the Whole System.
Induce Cheerfulness.
Invaluable as a Family Medicine.

DR. SCOTT'S PILLS
Cure Loss of Appetite.
Cure Depression of Spirits.
Cure all Disorders of the Blood.
Cure Lassitude and Nervous Depression.

DR. SCOTT'S PILLS.
Invaluable for Business Men.
Invaluable for Females.
Invaluable for Young Persons.
Invaluable for Old and Young Alike.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.—Some unscrupulous persons for the sake of making a larger profit, may try to persuade you to buy some preparation of their own. Do not do so, but insist on having Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills, which are wrapped in a square green package, bearing the name of the Proprietor, W. LAMBERT, 173, Seymour-place, London, W. By post for 14 or 34 stamps.

EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT and

RHEUMATIC PILLS, the safest and most effectual Cure for Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, Pains in the Head, Face, and Limbs, &c. They require neither confinement nor alteration of diet, and in no case can their effect be injurious. Mr. Frank Wright, the comedian, writing from the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Birmingham, on Feb. 15, 1887, says: "Your pills will keep off any attack of gout if taken at the first twinge as prescribed, and if after the disease has set in will cure in two or three days."—Prepared only by GEORGE EADE, 72, Goswell-road, London, and sold by all Chemists, in bottles, 1s. 1½d.; three in one, 2s. 9d.
Agent for Paris: Midy, 113, Faubourg St. Honoré.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE THIS DAY.
Morning ...... 44 min. after 5 | Afternoon ...... 5 min. after 6

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